THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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Wall Paper Prices!

Until further notice I will sell **WALL PAPER** as follows:

Brown Blanks, Double Roll, 10c.

White Blanks, " 14c.

Gilts, " 15 to 20c.

Embossed Gilts, " 25c.

Plain Borders, 2½c. per Yard.

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CHAS. M. PATEK.

GO WITH THE CROWD!

Don't Get Left.

Special Sale

OF PARASOLS.

Former price $3 and $4, to close out will sell them for $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They are bargains.

W are Offering Special Bargainsin Men's Shirts. You can't afford to Miss them.

WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Some thing the ladies must have, at 10 cents per yard, former price 25 cents

OUR EMBROIDERIES,

In all styles are going at ruinously low prices. Don't forget that we are headquarters for these goods.

H. ROSENBLATT,

Corner Front and Fifth Streets.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,

DETROIT, MINN.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point **East**, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, elegant day coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12:45 p. m. and 6:25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—THE—

GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

Pullman Sleeping Car Route.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:25 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

DRESSKELL'S

Jewelry Store

Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Clocks of All Kinds,

From Nickel Alarm Clocks up to the finest French Marble. Just thething for a present.

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL of the republican national committee has resigned.

THE Minneapolis Times says that the Homestead strike was produced because the employes and employer could not decide which should have the profits produced by a protective tariff. A comparison of the scale of wages paid these men and men employed in like manner in England will show who gets the benefit of increased profits.

THE editor of the Journal says that as there are 4,000 other democrats in the district it can't see why the DISPATCH does not roar at them instead of him. The reason is plain. Simply because they are not weekly printing long editorials trying ao stir up a row among republicans in regard to the legislative ticket in order to further their own candidacy. See?

THE attempt of some of the democratic papers to make a protective tariff in any degree responsible for the recent strike at Homestead is ridiculous. It could with more justice be claimed that the numerous strikes in England are the result of free trade, as free trade invariably results in lower wages for workingmen, as can be proven, while protection increases wages. Perhaps these men struck because they have been receiving higher wages than like employes are receiving any where else.

THE fight for the republican congressional nomination waxes warm in this district, with the odds greatly in favor of H. C. Kendall, of Duluth. Mr. Kendall is a capable, energetic, pushing man of business, and would make a most efficient representative, and the people of this county are almost unanimous in the desire to see him capture the plum. We have no fault to find with Mr. Searles. He is every way capable and qualified to fill the position and will receive the hearty support of Crow Wing county republicans if he is nominated, but the interests of our people and city are more in accord with Duluth than the southern portion of the district, hence Crow Wing's support of Mr. Kendall. Our people also believe that Mr. Kendall has more push and enterprise than Judge Searles and would be able to accomplish more for the district. Then again, our people believe that Duluth, with her vast interests, is entitled to the representative in congress from this district, the western portion of the district having held the position for years. We earnestly hope that Mr. Kendall will receive the nomination, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

The Strike at Homestead.

The fearful tragedy enacted at Homestead, Pa., this week, is deplorable, and enlists our deepest sympathy for those poor laborers who took part in the struggle. We are with the men. But when it is sought to make political capital out of the unhappy event, as our democratic friends are so industriously attempting to do, we are not so sure but that it were better for the laborer to remain quiet. Here is a struggle for bread. A political party instantly seizes upon the event to make capital for its party, and, forgetting and setting aside as unworthy the consideration the causes leading up to the trouble, and trying to render some assistance to the struggling masses, they dump the whole matter into the cess pool of politics, and thus deprive the laborer of that sypathetic consideration which he is entitled to at the hands of the American people. We say it is abominable. The party guilty of such conduct towards suffering humanity ought to be execrated by all decent men. This strike is not due to protective tariff. Strikes take place in all countries where men are employed, and they are more frequent in free trade England than in any other country on the face of the globe. If Carnegie can afford to pay the wages demanded, but won't, it is no fault of the system which makes the higher wages possible. It is a question between Carnegie and his employes. Protection makes the higher wages possible, but Carnegie refuses to pay them, and that is about all there is to it. It is the fault of the man and not the system.

Major Ruffee Explains.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Charles A. Ruffee of Minnesota, who will probably be appointed Indian agent at White Earth, is in Washington. Mr. Ruffee is here to explain some matters regarding his official career as Indian agent some time ago, which parties who do not want Mr. Ruffee appointed Indian agent at the present time are now using to defeat that appointment. In the consolidation of the old agencies in Minnesota at White Earth by the transfer of property and goods under control of the agents, it was somehow figured out that Mr. Ruffee owed the government $600, when, as a matter of fact, he owed the government nothing, and no attempt has ever been made to collect the amount, simply because it was known that it was one of the errors of governmental bookkeeping. Yet this is made to count at the present time, and Mr. Ruffee is here to explain the whole matter. It is possible that the appointment will be delayed, but that some special agent of the Indian office will go out and take charge of the agency and assist Commissioner Hall in his work of removing and settling the Indians at White Earth.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I have suffered for years with neuralgic headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules is the only remedy that has done me any good. Would recommend them to all similar affected.

CHAS. PASSOT.
716 N. 16th Street.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Most Harmonious and Peaceable Gathering of the Faithful of the G. O. P. of the County.

Pursuant to the call published in these columns for several weeks past, representatives of the several precincts in the county assembled in convention at the court house in this city last Tuesday afternoon, and the peaceable and harmonious feeling that existed and the enthusiasm that was manifested indicates the unity with which an onslaught will be made on the common enemy this fall.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by A. J. Halsted, chairman of county committee, who read the call authorizing the convention, then called for nominations for temporary chairman. On motion W. A. Fleming was elected chairman by acclamation. Mr. Fleming, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length, urging the burying of all differences in the ranks if any existed, and recommending unity of action against the common enemy, the democratic party, and predicting glorious success as a result. At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's remarks C. E. Chiperfield was elected temporary chairman and the convention proceeded at once to business.

On motion the chairman appointed the following committees:

Credentials—R. H. Paine, C. E. Chiperfield, Joel Smith, J. A. Wilson, and S. H. Parker.

Permanent organization—F. W. Wieland, Ed. Breheny, Jas. Gardner, A. Mahlum and M. Hagberg.

Committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was, on motion, adopted.

The committee on credentials then reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention:

First ward—F. W. Wieland, Jas. Thomas, Fred. Fogle.

Second ward—J. N. Nevers, Jas. McMurtry, S. H. Parker, C. E. Chiperfield and W. A. Fleming.

Third ward—Ed. Breheny, Jas. McCulloch and Arthur Reinthal.

Fourth ward—John Parsons, A. Mahlum and Henry Anderson.

Fifth ward—R. H. Paine, Iver Benson and L. P. Johnson.

Crow Wing—J. A. Wilson.

Deerwood—M. Hagberg, by proxy.

Long Lake—George Bardon.

Garrison—S. H. Parker, by proxy.

Big Lake—J. S. Gardner, by proxy.

Pine River—A. T. Kimball.

Albert's—Joel Smith.

On motion the report was adopted.

Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to congressional convention the following gentlemen being elected by acclamation: H. Spalding, W. A. Fleming, Ed. Breheny, Fred. Fogle, T. W. Crawford, John Frater, M. Hagberg, G. Gustafson, H. Patterson, W. E. Seelye, A. T. Kimball and John Parsons.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen to represent the county at the state convention: S. H. Parker, A. Mahlum, A. F. Ferris, R. H. Paine, F. S. Parker, J. J. Howe, F. W. Wieland and John L. Berg.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the delegation to the state convention to be held in St. Paul July 25th next to cast its vote as a unit for the Hon. Knute Nelson for governor.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the delegation be authorized and instructed to cast its entire vote as a unit at the approaching congressional convention to be held at Duluth, July J0, 1892, and that the vote be cast for Hon. H. C. Kendall, of Duluth.

A Splendid Company.

The Jas. H. Browne Theatre Co. will appear at the opera house Monday evening, July 18th, and the balance of the week except Wednesday night, the 20th, when the "Gossoon" will be produced by a capable company. This company, it will be remembered, played here during Christmas week, and gave excellent satisfaction. The company has since been enlarged and strengthened, carrying now 20 people and a ladies' brass band and orchestra. The following is one of numerous splendid press notices that this company has received.

The fatality that seems to exist with engagements at the Masonic opera house was exemplified again last night. The J. H. Brown Theatre company, of New York, presented the splendid drama, "A Brave Woman," to a miserably slim but more than delighted audience. It is not saying too much to assert that the presentation of that drama by Browne's company was about the best that our people have been favored with this season at the Masonic. The company is very evenly balanced and contains some splendid talent. It is a pity there was not a crowded house to witness the splendid production of "A Brave Woman." It is an exciting drama, and shows up the traits of character of humanity in its worst and best lights. And the storm scene could scarcely be improved upon. It was realistic and an auditor could scarcely refrain from shivering in terror at the awful picture. The play ought to be repeated Saturday night. We are sure it would be greeted with a crowded house.—Ironton, Ohio Republican.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am troubled considerably with headache, and have tried almost everything which is used as a preventive or cure, but there is nothing that has done me as much good as Krause's Headache Capsules.

ALBERT HELLER.
1114 Farnam Street.

Review of Reviews for July.

The Review of Reviews, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the republican candidate for president was nominated, it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In the text of the article appears a portrait of President Harrison at his desk, taken on the 15th of June—four days after the Minneapolis Convention adjourned.

In addittion to this sketch of the nominee of the republican convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and proceedings of the convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly: Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex-Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides these a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the republican nominee for vice-president. The mind of the American public has been so engaged with home politics during the last month that it has given little attention to foreign affairs. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements most prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department, "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Edgar, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer Missouri, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger." The article contains portraits of Count Vorontsoff Daskeff, Executive Head of the Czarewitch's relief committee, and of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, at the head of the relief committee in Moscow, and scenes from the famine district.

The character sketch of Benjamin Harrison in the July number of the Review of Reviews is by General Thomas J. Morgan, a personal and political friend of the president. While naturally friendly and appreciative, the article is yet discriminating. The Review of Reviews is a non-partisan magazine, and publishes this sketch of the republican nominee now on account of its timeliness, for the same reason that it gave in the February number a character sketch of Governor Hill, and may be expected to give in the August number a character sketch of Mr. Grover Cleveland.

For Sale.

Grass on the meadow nw¼ sec. 29, town 44, range 31, near Crow Wing station. Apply to

MISS LIZZIE ROWLEY,
710 West Sixth St.,
Topeka, Kansas.

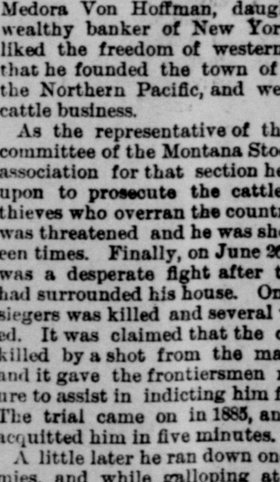
Benevolent Party: My man, don't you think fishing is cruel sport?

Fisherman: Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours and have not had a bite, been nearly eat up by the mosquitoes, and the sun has parboiled the back of my neck.

Benevolent Party: You should have a bottle of Krause's German Oil. It would not only drive the mosquitoes away, but would be soothing and healing to your blistered neck.

HANDY WITH HIS WEAPONS.

The Blood Stained Career of a Frenchman in America and Europe.



MARQUIS DE MORES.

The Marquis de Mores, who recently killed the French Israelite, Captain Mayer, in a duel, appears to be a sort of American by marriage and temporary adoption. He was wild west American enough to kill two men in one season in Montana, and yet was shot at eighteen times by "rustlers" and rangers of the cow counties. His name, aside from his title, is Antonio Maria de Vallambrosa, and he was born in Paris June 14, 1858. He was graduated in 1878 from the French military academy, won some reputation in the army and married Miss Medora Von Hoffman, daughter of a wealthy banker of New York city. He liked the freedom of western life so well that he founded the town of Medora, on the Northern Pacific, and went into the cattle business.

As the representative of the executive committee of the Montana Stock Growers' association for that section he felt called upon to prosecute the cattle and horse thieves who overran the country. His life was threatened and he was shot at eighteen times. Finally, on June 26, 1883, there was a desperate fight after the outlaws had surrounded his house. One of the besiegers was killed and several were arrested. It was claimed that the cowboy was killed by a shot from the marquis' gun, and it gave the frontiersmen much pleasure to assist in indicting him for murder. The trial came on in 1885, and the jury acquitted him in five minutes.

A little later he ran down one of his enemies, and while galloping at full speed shot the man dead with his pistol. Such daring and marksmanship gained him respect in that region and he was thereafter let alone. He invested half a million dollars in Medora, but his cattle yards did not pay and the investment was a loss. His wife was as enthusiastic in frontier life as himself and became famous as a hunter, rider and snap shot.

He took a long tour in India as a tiger hunter, then returned to France and fought two duels, seriously wounding his man in each. Later he was arrested as an anarchist, and narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of conspiring to have the Duke of Orleans killed. He took up the anti-Semitic agitation, and it was his declaration that "No Jew should be allowed a commission in the French army" which led Captain Mayer to challenge him. He has been arrested and public feeling is hot against him as "an adventurer who has espoused the anti-Jewish cause in order to gain notoriety."

THE ROBBER'S DRAWN PISTOL.

It Doesn't Look Pretty, and Brave Men Succumb.

A group of men were lolling in the lounger's corner of a San Francisco hotel the other forenoon, says a writer in the San Francisco Examiner. Each was reading a morning paper. Each had his paper open at the page describing the robbery that startled Berkeley. "I cannot help having admiration for such bold thieves," said a very respectable looking member of the gathering. "Not," he added, "that I approve stealing in any form, but if one is bound to loot a strong box it is more manly to do it at the point of a pistol than to sneak into the victim's confidence and then betray it."

One by one the readers threw their papers aside, and without difficulty disposed of bandits and plunder in the remarkably short order that always prevails on such occasions. Then they grew reminiscent.

"The pluckiest robber I ever heard of," said a Denverite, "was the one who made Dan Moffatt give up $21,000 about three years ago. The story became familiar enough, but the sequel has been generally squelched. A young fellow walked into Moffatt's private office at the First National bank, covered Moffatt with a pistol, displaying a bottle of harmless oil that he said was nitroglycerine, made Moffatt fill out a check and then get it cashed and hand him the money. He specified just what he wanted, demanding $1,000 in gold, a $10,000 bill and smaller bills. When Moffatt went to the paying teller for the cash the visitor was just behind him with the revolver close to his ribs, but hidden by an overcoat. Having secured the money, the robber backed out the door and disappeared.

"Did they ever catch him? Well now, that is hard to state. There is some mystery about it. Some people did not think that Moffatt wanted him caught. But a big row was made about it, and rewards offered. In perhaps a year, after numerous arrests and releases, it was announced that a prisoner in jail in Clay county, Mo., charged with horse stealing, had confessed to being Moffatt's robber. The bank teller went there and identified him. Then Moffatt went and identified him. The Denver chief of police told me, however, that the prisoner was a pretender, and that he did not believe he had ever been in the state of Colorado. Then the chap went crazy. You can't try a lunatic for robbery, and the public does not keep track of the crazy prisoners of Clay county, Mo. So the matter rests."

The Denver man had the floor. "You remember, don't you, the way Senator Tabor's gold bricks from the Vulture mine in Arizona were stolen? He got the property along in the eighties. The output in the form of a brick left the mine every two weeks. One of these bricks was worth about $8,000. The foreman thought he could carry the treasure himself, but a lone highwayman fooled him; got away with the game, too. He was afterward caught in the city of Mexico and the brick recovered. The foreman took some assistants with him next time, and on this trip ran into an ambush. One assistant was killed and the other wounded. One of the robbers was hurt, and was caught later nursing his wound in a hut. The other robber was picked up in a lonely canyon, dead, a bullet through his head, a revolver in his hand and the brick on his breast. Must have been a grimly sarcastic cuss.

"I notice you are having a good many stage robberies out here. Used to have them in Colorado. Abolished the robberies first and afterward the stage. But speaking of robberies reminds me of the highwayman who could give your Black Bart points. He had held up stage after stage in southern Colorado; taken everything in sight. He always gave orders as though he had a whole posse in his gang. When he was captured it was found that he was a cripple weighing about one hundred pounds, and never had any confederates except dummies armed with broomsticks. He's in the government pen at Detroit now."

"What's the use of resisting when a man has the drop on you?" This from a fierce looking individual whose piercing eyes would have scared the ordinary highwayman. "All nonsense, I say. Now in the Redding robbery Messenger Montgomery resisted. What did he get? Why, a system full of lead. He didn't save the treasure. He didn't do himself any service, and the good opinion of the company is nothing to a dead man. I say it's all right to give up when a gun is at your head. There's nothing else to do. Shoot your highwayman as he runs if you can, but look out for your own hide. You'll never get another."

"Are the authorities severe upon stage robbers in California?" queried a Philadelphian.

"Oh, not very," answered the fierce looking one. "In the first place they usually do not catch them. Two boys, frightened half to death, stopped a stage near Cazadero the other day. They trembled so that they couldn't get the quaver out of their voices for a week, and this gave them away. They were sentenced to two years each. As to the Redding robbery, the comparatively innocent lad who was led into it was captured. His elder brother, the one who killed Montgomery and got the booty, is still at large. The San Andreas murderer, who shot into a stage a few weeks ago and riddled a young lady passenger, has never come to light. No, California is not particularly hard on stage robbers."

"Coming back to the Berkeley case," remarked the quietest member of the loungers, "the pair of brigands were audacious enough to have been trained under Jesse James. I do not blame the men for yielding. When robbers are so desperate as to make such an attack in daylight and in the midst of a crowd they are desperate enough for anything. I was in the big Blue Cut hold up on the Rock Island railroad years ago. It was done by the James crowd, and I want to say that the barrel of the sixshooter I gazed into looked bigger than a joint of stovepipe. Some of us had been boasting the night before what we would do in just such an emergency, but we didn't do it. We attempted to crawl under our seats and through windows, and many forgot to hide their watches and money. Oh, it's easy enough to sit around a hotel and brag, but the man who refuses to acknowledge the potency of the drop the other fellow has on him is a bigger fool than I am. But I don't mean to be personal—no, indeed."

And the quiet man looked apologetically about to see if he had hurt any one's feelings.

Book Plates.

The present may be said to be distinctly a collecting age; it is also very perceptibly a book loving one. Now, the study of book plates is a humble, but by no means useless or even closely restricted, branch of bibliophily, and the collecting of ex libris is a pursuit which it were wrong to compare, as men have lightly done, to the "hoarding of postage stamps."

The book plate has an interest which covers three and three-quarters centuries, and, whether ancient or modern, it may have one or all of the following heads of value to the antiquarian, the artist, the litterateur: It may bear a date, and thus help to fix a definite taste in graving and ornamentation; it may appear as a record of some well known person in the past; it may offer special information to the herald and genealogist; it may be a remarkably handsome thing in itself.—London Saturday Review.

Buffalo Bill's Wife.

The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Stout's Rest, a long, low building four miles from North Platte, on the Union Pacific road. It is a roomy, hotellike old house, surrounded by 3,000 acres of prairie land and magnificent stables and pasturage, where are kept many thousand fine blooded horses and cattle. Mrs. Cody is described as an amiable housekeeping woman, greatly liked by her western neighbors, of whom in turn, and of their customs and habits, she is fond. Her experiences in the early days of her western life and as the wife of a government scout were like a story by Bret Harte. Her daughter Arta married a Nebraska lumberman, and is a leader of society in North Platte.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Pride of Queen Bess.

Of Queen Bess, that much beruffled royal lady, it has often been recorded that she was extravagantly fond of fans, and upon no gift of obsequious subjects did she more generously bestow imperial willing acceptance than when a fan was laid at her feet; such tribute to exhaustless desire was more likely than aught else to secure a passing smile or word of patronizing courtesy.

One of the most celebrated portraits of Elizabeth indicates this preference, as in her right hand is held a round feather fan, apparently under criticism, but a gratifying ownership, as may be judged from the obvious serenity of expression, altogether different from some "seasons of resentful mirth" indulged in by the virgin ruler.

Ah, if one could but know what impetuous activities seethed through her busy brain under its soothing, mollifying influences! "A treasury of fans" had Queen Bess. Some were inlaid with precious gems, others received the touch of dainty handicraft from brush or pencil; upon others were rich laces from over sea, or with brave show of brilliant needlework made glad the heart of this resistless collector, for it is written of her that she could never see one in the hands of another without expressing her desire for ownership. It is written that her collection was large.—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Schmidt's Cranial Modulus.

One of the chief objects of study in physical anthropology is the skull, and it is important to have some convenient means of comparing skulls of different kinds. To compare measurements taken in one direction only, of course gives no results of value; thus, to know that one skull is nine and another is eight inches long tells nothing as to shape or relative capacity. Authors accordingly devised the cranial index, found by dividing the length of the skull into the breadth and expressing the result decimally. If the skulls had but two dimensions this index would be satisfactory; as it is, it is not perfect. A new index was devised which should take account of the height of the skull, the height being divided by the length and the result expressed decimally.

By a combination of these two indices a fair idea of the skull would be given, but in a comparison of the indices of a number of skulls great difficulty arises. One expression is what is desired. After much careful study and experimental work Professor Schmidt worked out the modulus; the length, breadth and height are measured and their arithmetical mean is taken.—Professor Frederick Starr in Popular Science Monthly.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, **Scrofula**, and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with Scrofula, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P. M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. H. RIBBEL,

DENTIST.

Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

(First Publication July 1)

Default having been made in the dues, interest and premiums for nine months reserved in a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elmer E. Warren and Ida F. Warren to the Brainerd Co-operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 2nd day of January, A. D., 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 188, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable there is therefor due on the same the sum of five hundred and eleven dollars, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section twenty-two of township forty-four, of range twenty-eight, in said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the Front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1892, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication July 1.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the dues, interest and premium for eleven months reserved in a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Lewis Goodell and Augusta E. Goodell to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1889, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 150, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable, there is therefore due on the same the sum of seven hundred sixty eight and 8-100 (768.08) dollars and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz: Lot number two of block number eight of the town of East Brainerd according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

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Classical, Scientific, Literary, Mining, Metallurgy, Law, Homeopathic Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Civil engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Medicine and Surgery, Agriculture, Special Teacher's Course.

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CYRUS NORTHRUP, Pres.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GENUINE

KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium

—AND—

Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
10th Street and Park Avenue,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

Professional Cards.

W. A. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office: Room 8, Bank Block.

BRAINERD - - - MINN.

J. R. SMITH.

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[None but reliable companies represented.]

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RENTS & COLLECTIONS.

☞ Agent for the Minnesota Savings Fund and Investment Co., and The Pioneer Savings and Loan Co.

Taxes Paid and Interest Collected for non-residents.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4, Sleeper Block, - Brainerd.

(First publication June 10.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated November 13th, 1889, by Joseph Vean and Zal Vean, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of November, 1889, at four o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 455, conveying and mortgaging the following described property, lying and being in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

The West one-half of the South-east quarter, and the South one-half of the North-east quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Forty-three (43), Range Thirty-one (31).

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. There is claimed to be due thereon and is actually due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Six Hundred Fifty-five 51-100 (655.51) Dollars, which includes Five Hundred and Fifty (550) Dollars principal, Seventy and 13-100 (70.13) Dollars interest, and Thirty-five 38-100 (35.38) Dollars taxes paid by said mortgagee, in and for the taxes for the years 1890 and 1891.

And, whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage, that in case of default in payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof when due, then, and in that case the holder of said note and mortgage might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default, and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and Fifty (50) Dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and disbursements allowed by law.

Which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 1st, 1892.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, Limited, Mortgagee.
H. W. YOUNG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
402 Globe Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[First publication June 3.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, July 8th, 1892, viz:
GEORGE SEIBERT,

H. E. No. 13125, for the SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 8, Twp. 44, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Michael Remmels, Louis Wohlfarter, Herman Wohlfarter, George Rardin, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First publication June 3, 1892.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:
ABNER PLACE,

H. E. No. 13383, for the NE¼ Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, George Seibert, Thomas Harris. Post-office address all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minnesota, on July 16th, 1892, viz:
ABRAM C. GUIETT,

H. E. No. 13760, for the E½ SE¼ and E½ NE¼, Sec. 22, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Galbreath, Nathan A. Lease, Christopher Racy, Samuel E. Dagan. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

ALBERT J. ERATH, Plaintiff,
against
MINNIE ERATH, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said County of Crow Wing, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of Brainerd in said County, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 18th, 1892.

W. A. FLEMING,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office, Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD............ ....MINN.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk or the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:
EDGAR PLACE,

H. E. No. 13384, for the NW¼, sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, David W. McCorkle, Thomas Harris, post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on July 16th, 1892, viz:
FRANK A. CLAUS,

H. E. No. 13091, for the N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 34, Twp. 134, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Asa W. Miller, Wilmer Holmes, Daniel D. Smith, Isaac T. Dean. Post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:
CHARLES GORDER,

H. E. No. 13177, for the W½ NW¼ Section 10, Twp. 43, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Emil Jurgens, John Ellman, Jacob Wilberscheidt, Max Grief, Post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 20th.)

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:
JAMES E. WHITE,

H. E. No. 13870 for the lots 2, 3, 5, & 6 Sec. 24, Twp. 135, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

William Harmon, Reuben Gray, William W. Barnes, Charles H. Paine, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 35. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

Wall Paper Prices!

Until further notice I will sell **WALL PAPER** as follows:

Brown Blanks, Double Roll, 10c,

White Blanks, " 14c,

Gilts, " 15 to 20c.

Embossed Gilts, " 25c.

Plain Borders, 2½c. per Yard.

Embossed Borders, 4c. per Yard.

CHAS. M. PATEK.

GO WITH THE CROWD!

Don't Get Left.

Special Sale

OF PARASOLS.

Former price $3 and $4, to close out will sell them for $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They are bargains.

We are Offering Special Bargainsin Men's Shirts. You can't afford to Miss them.

WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Some thing the ladies must have, at 10 cents per yard, former price 25 cents

OUR EMBROIDERIES,

In all styles are going at ruinously low prices. Don't forget that we are headquarters for these goods.

H. ROSENBLATT,

Corner Front and Fifth Streets.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,

DETROIT, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—THE—

GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

Pullman Sleeping Car Route.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:25 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p.m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point **East**, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, elegant day coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12:45 p. m. and 6:25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

DRESSKELL'S

Jewelry Store

Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Clocks of All Kinds,

From Nickel Alarm Clocks up to the finest French Marble. Just thething for a present.

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL of the republican national committee has resigned.

THE Minneapolis Times says that the Homestead strike was produced because the employes and employer could not decide which should have the profits produced by a protective tariff. A comparison of the scale of wages paid these men and men employed in like manner in England will show who gets the benefit of increased profits.

THE editor of the Journal says that as there are 4,000 other democrats in the district it can't see why the DISPATCH does not roar at them instead of him. The reason is plain. Simply because they are not weekly printing long editorials trying ao stir up a row among republicans in regard to the legislative ticket in order to further their own candidacy. See?

THE attempt of some of the democratic papers to make a protective tariff in any degree responsible for the recent strike at Homestead is ridiculous. It could with more justice be claimed that the numerous strikes in England are the result of free trade, as free trade invariably results in lower wages for workingmen, as can be proven, while protection increases wages. Perhaps these men struck because they have been receiving higher wages than like employes are receiving any where else.

THE fight for the republican congressional nomination waxes warm in this district, with the odds greatly in favor of H. C. Kendall, of Duluth. Mr. Kendall is a capable, energetic, pushing man of business, and would make a most efficient representative, and the people of this county are almost unanimous in the desire to see him capture the plum. We have no fault to find with Mr. Searles. He is every way capable and qualified to fill the position and will receive the hearty support of Crow Wing county republicans if he is nominated, but the interests of our people and city are more in accord with Duluth than the southern portion of the district, hence Crow Wing's support of Mr. Kendall. Our people also believe that Mr. Kendall has more push and enterprise than Judge Searles and would be able to accomplish more for the district. Then again, our people believe that Duluth, with her vast interests, is entitled to the representative in congress from this district, the western portion of the district having held the position for years. We earnestly hope that Mr. Kendall will receive the nomination, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

The Strike at Homestead.

The fearful tragedy enacted at Homestead, Pa., this week, is deplorable, and enlists our deepest sympathy for those poor laborers who took part in the struggle. We are with the men. But when it is sought to make political capital out of the unhappy event, as our democratic friends are so industriously attempting to do, we are not so sure but that it were better for the laborer to remain quiet. Here is a struggle for bread. A political party instantly seizes upon the event to make capital for its party, and, forgetting and setting aside as unworthy the consideration the causes leading up to the trouble, and trying to render some assistance to the struggling masses, they dump the whole matter into the cess pool of politics, and thus deprive the laborer of that sypathetic consideration which he is entitled to at the hands of the American people. We say it is abominable. The party guilty of such conduct towards suffering humanity ought to be execrated by all decent men. This strike is not due to protective tariff. Strikes take place in all countries where men are employed, and they are more frequent in free trade England than in any other country on the face of the globe. If Carnegie can afford to pay the wages demanded, but won't, it is no fault of the system which makes the higher wages possible. It is a question between Carnegie and his employes. Protection makes the higher wages possible, but Carnegie refuses to pay them, and that is about all there is to it. It is the fault of the man and not the system.

Major Ruffee Explains.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Charles A. Ruffee of Minnesota, who will probably be appointed Indian agent at White Earth, is in Washington. Mr. Ruffee is here to explain some matters regarding his official career as Indian agent some time ago, which parties who do not want Mr. Ruffee appointed Indian agent at the present time are now using to defeat that appointment. In the consolidation of the old agencies in Minnesota at White Earth by the transfer of property and goods under control of the agents, it was somehow figured out that Mr. Ruffee owed the government $600, when, as a matter of fact, he owed the government nothing, and no attempt has ever been made to collect the amount, simply because it was known that it was one of the errors of governmental bookkeeping. Yet this is made to count at the present time, and Mr. Ruffee is here to explain the whole matter. It is possible that the appointment will be delayed, but that some special agent of the Indian office will go out and take charge of the agency and assist Commissioner Hall in his work of removing and settling the Indians at White Earth.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I have suffered for years with neuralgic headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules is the only remedy that has done me any good. Would recommend them to all similar affected.

CHAS. PASSOT.

716 N. 16th Street,

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Most Harmonious and Peaceable Gathering of the Faithful of the G. O. P. of the County.

Pursuant to the call published in these columns for several weeks past, representatives of the several precincts in the county assembled in convention at the court house in this city last Tuesday afternoon, and the peaceable and harmonious feeling that existed and the enthusiasm that was manifested indicates the unity with which an onslaught will be made on the common enemy this fall.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by A. J. Halsted, chairman of county committee, who read the call authorizing the convention, then called for nominations for temporary chairman. On motion W. A. Fleming was elected chairman by acclamation. Mr. Fleming, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length, urging the burying of all differences in the ranks if any existed, and recommending unity of action against the common enemy, the democratic party, and predicting glorious success as a result. At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's remarks C. E. Chiperfield was elected temporary chairman and the convention proceeded at once to business.

On motion the chairman appointed the following committees:

Credentials—R. H. Paine, C. E. Chiperfield, Joel Smith, J. A. Wilson, and S. H. Parker.

Permanent organization—F. W. Wieland, Ed. Breheny, Jas. Gardner, A. Mahlum and M. Hagberg.

Committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was, on motion, adopted.

The committee on credentials then reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention:

First ward—F. W. Wieland, Jas. Thomas, Fred. Fogle.

Second ward—J. N. Nevers, Jas. McMurtry, S. H. Parker, C. E. Chiperfield and W. A. Fleming.

Third ward—Ed. Breheny, Jas. McCulloch and Arthur Reinthal.

Fourth ward—John Parsons, A. Mahlum and Henry Anderson.

Fifth ward—R. H. Paine, Iver Benson and L. P. Johnson.

Crow Wing—J. A. Wilson.

Deerwood—M. Hagberg, by proxy.

Long Lake—George Bardon.

Garrison—S. H. Parker, by proxy.

Big Lake—J. S. Gardner, by proxy.

Pine River—A. T. Kimball.

Albert's—Joel Smith.

On motion the report was adopted.

Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to congressional convention the following gentlemen being elected by acclamation: H. Spalding, W. A. Fleming, Ed. Breheny, Fred. Fogle, T. W. Crawford, John Frater, M. Hagberg, G. Gustafson, H. Patterson, W. E. Seelye, A. T. Kimball and John Parsons.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen to represent the county at the state convention: S. H. Parker, A. Mahlum, A. F. Ferris, R. H. Paine, F. S. Parker, J. J. Howe, F. W. Wieland and John L. Berg.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the delegation to the state convention to be held in St. Paul July 25th next to cast its vote as a unit for the Hon. Knute Nelson for governor.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the delegation be authorized and instructed to cast its entire vote as a unit at the approaching congressional convention to be held at Duluth, July 30, 1892, and that the vote be cast for Hon. H. C. Kendall, of Duluth.

A Splendid Company.

The Jas. H. Browne Theatre Co. will appear at the opera house Monday evening, July 18th, and the balance of the week except Wednesday night, the 20th, when the "Gossoon" will be produced by a capable company. This company, it will be remembered, played here during Christmas week, and gave excellent satisfaction. The company has since been enlarged and strengthened, carrying now 20 people and a ladies' brass band and orchestra. The following is one of numerous splendid press notices that this company has received.

The fatality that seems to exist with engagements at the Masonic opera house was exemplified again last night. The J. H. Brown Theatre company, of New York, presented the splendid drama, "A Brave Woman," to a miserably slim but more than delighted audience. It is not saying too much to assert that the presentation of that drama by Browne's company was about the best that our people have been favored with this season at the Masonic. The company is very evenly balanced and contains some splendid talent. It is a pity there was not a crowded house to witness the splendid production of "A Brave Woman." It is an exciting drama, and shows up the traits of character of humanity in its worst and best lights. And the storm scene could scarcely be improved upon. It was realistic and an auditor could scarcely refrain from shivering in terror at the awful picture. The play ought to be repeated Saturday night. We are sure it would be greeted with a crowded house.—Ironton, Ohio Republican.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am troubled considerably with headache, and have tried almost everything which is used as a preventive or cure, but there is nothing that has done me as much good as Krause's Headache Capsules.

ALBERT HELLER.

1114 Farnam Street.

Review of Reviews for July.

The Review of Reviews, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the republican candidate for president was nominated, it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In the text of the article appears a portrait of President Harrison at his desk, taken on the 15th of June—four days after the Minneapolis Convention adjourned.

In addittion to this sketch of the nominee of the republican convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and proceedings of the convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly: Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex-Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides these a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the republican nominee for vice-president. The mind of the American public has been so engaged with home politics during the last month that it has given little attention to foreign affairs. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements most prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department, "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Edgar, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer Missouri, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger." The article contains portraits of Count Vorontsoff Daskeff, Executive Head of the Czarewitch's relief committee, and of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, at the head of the relief committee in Moscow, and scenes from the famine district.

The character sketch of Benjamin Harrison in the July number of the Review of Reviews is by General Thomas J. Morgan, a personal and political friend of the president. While naturally friendly and appreciative, the article is yet discriminating. The Review of Reviews is a non-partisan magazine, and publishes this sketch of the republican nominee now on account of its timeliness, for the same reason that it gave in the February number a character sketch of Governor Hill, and may be expected to give in the August number a character sketch of Mr. Grover Cleveland.

For Sale.

Grass on the meadow nw¼ sec. 29, town 44, range 31, near Crow Wing station. Apply to

MISS LIZZIE ROWLEY,
710 West Sixth St.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Benevolent Party: My man, don't you think fishing is cruel sport?

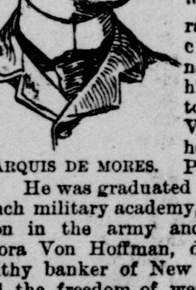
Fisherman: Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours and have not had a bite, been nearly eat up by the mosquitoes, and the sun has parboiled the back of my neck.

Benevolent Party: You should have a bottle of Krause's German Oil. It would not only drive the mosquitoes away, but would be soothing and healing to your blistered neck.

HANDY WITH HIS WEAPONS.

The Blood Stained Career of a Frenchman in America and Europe.

The Marquis de Mores, who recently killed the French Israelite, Captain Mayer, in a duel, appears to be a sort of American by marriage and temporary adoption. He was wild west American enough to kill two men in one season in Montana, and yet was shot at eighteen times by "rustlers" and rangers of the cow counties. His name, aside from his title, is Antonio Maria de Vallambrosa, and he was born in Paris June 14, 1858. He was graduated in 1878 from the French military academy, won some reputation in the army and married Miss Medora Von Hoffman, daughter of the wealthy banker of New York city. He liked the freedom of western life so well that he founded the town of Medora, on the Northern Pacific, and went into the cattle business.



MARQUIS DE MORES.

As the representative of the executive committee of the Montana Stock Growers' association for that section he felt called upon to prosecute the cattle and horse thieves who overran the country. His life was threatened and he was shot at eighteen times. Finally, on June 26, 1888, there was a desperate fight after the outlaws had surrounded his house. One of the besiegers was killed and several were arrested. It was claimed that the cowboy was killed by a shot from the marquis' gun, and it gave the frontiersmen much pleasure to assist in indicting him for murder. The trial came on in 1885, and the jury acquitted him in five minutes.

A little later he ran down one of his enemies, and while galloping at full speed shot the man dead with his pistol. Such daring and marksmanship gained him respect in that region and he was thereafter let alone. He invested half a million dollars in Medora, but his cattle yards did not pay and the investment was a loss. His wife was as enthusiastic in frontier life as himself and became famous as a hunter, rider and snap shot.

He took a long tour in India as a tiger hunter, then returned to France and fought two duels, seriously wounding his man in both. Later he was arrested as an anarchist, and narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of conspiring to have the Duke of Orleans killed. He took up the anti-Semitic agitation, and it was his declaration that "No Jew should be allowed a commission in the French army" which led Captain Mayer to challenge him. He has been arrested and public feeling is hot against him as "an adventurer who has espoused the anti-Jewish cause in order to gain notoriety."

THE ROBBER'S DRAWN PISTOL.

It Doesn't Look Pretty, and Brave Men Succumb.

A group of men were lolling in the lounger's corner of a San Francisco hotel the other forenoon, says a writer in the San Francisco Examiner. Each was reading a morning paper. Each had his paper open at the page describing the robbery that startled Berkeley. "I cannot help having admiration for such bold thieves," said a very respectable looking member of the gathering. "Not," he added, "that I approve stealing in any form, but if one is bound to loot a strong box it is more manly to do it at the point of a pistol than to sneak into the victim's confidence and then betray it."

One by one the readers threw their papers aside, and without difficulty disposed of bandits and plunder in the remarkably short order that always prevails on such occasions. Then they grew reminiscent.

"The pluckiest robber I ever heard of," said a Denverite, "was the one who made Dan Moffatt give up $21,000 about three years ago. The story became familiar enough, but the sequel has been generally squelched. A young fellow walked into Moffatt's private office at the First National bank, covered Moffatt with a pistol, displaying a bottle of harmless oil that he said was nitroglycerine, made Moffatt fill out a check and then get it cashed and hand him the money. He specified just what he wanted, demanding $1,000 in gold, a $10,000 bill and smaller bills. When Moffatt went to the paying teller for the cash the visitor was just behind him with the revolver close to his ribs, but hidden by an overcoat. Having secured the money, the robber backed out the door and disappeared.

"Did they ever catch him? Well now, that is hard to state. There is some mystery about it. Some people did not think that Moffatt wanted him caught. But a big row was made about it, and rewards offered. In perhaps a year, after numerous arrests and releases, it was announced that a prisoner in jail in Clay county, Mo., charged with horse stealing, had confessed to being Moffatt's robber. The bank teller went there and identified him. Then Moffatt went and identified him. The Denver chief of police told me, however, that the prisoner was a pretender, and that he did not believe he had ever been in the state of Colorado. Then the chap went crazy. You can't try a lunatic for robbery, and the public does not keep track of the crazy prisoners of Clay county, Mo. So the matter rests."

The Denver man had the floor. "You remember, don't you, the way Senator Tabor's gold bricks from the Vulture mine in Arizona were stolen? He got the property along in the eighties. The output in the form of a brick left the mine every two weeks. One of these bricks was worth about $8,000. The foreman thought he could carry the treasure himself, but a lone highwayman fooled him; got away with the game, too. He was afterward caught in the city of Mexico and the brick recovered. The foreman took some assistants with him next time, and on this trip ran into an ambush. One assistant was killed and the other wounded. One of the robbers was hurt, and was caught later nursing his wound in a hut. The other robber was picked up in a lonely canyon, dead, a bullet through his head, a revolver in his hand and the brick on his breast. Must have been a grimly sarcastic cuss.

"I notice you are having a good many stage robberies out here. Used to have them in Colorado. Abolished the robberies first and afterward the stage. But speaking of robberies reminds me of the highwayman who could give your Black Bart points. He had held up stage after stage in southern Colorado; taken everything in sight. He always gave orders as though he had a whole posse in his gang. When he was captured it was found that he was a cripple weighing about one hundred pounds, and never had any confederates except dummies armed with broomsticks. He's in the government pen at Detroit now."

"What's the use of resisting when a man has the drop on you?" This from a fierce looking individual whose piercing eyes would have scared the ordinary highwayman. "All nonsense, I say. Now in the Redding robbery Messenger Montgomery resisted. What did he get? Why, a system full of lead. He didn't save the treasure. He didn't do himself any service, and the good opinion of the company is nothing to a dead man. I say it's all right to give up when a gun is at your head. There's nothing else to do. Shoot your highwayman as he runs if you can, but look out for your own hide. You'll never get another."

"Are the authorities severe upon stage robbers in California?" queried a Philadelphian.

"Oh, not very," answered the fierce looking one. "In the first place they usually do not catch them. Two boys, frightened half to death, stopped a stage near Cazadero the other day. They trembled so that they couldn't get the quaver out of their voices for a week, and this gave them away. They were sentenced to two years each. As to the Redding robbery, the comparatively innocent lad who was led into it was captured. His elder brother, the one who killed Montgomery and got the booty, is still at large. The San Andreas murderer, who shot into a stage a few weeks ago and riddled a young lady passenger, has never come to light. No, California is not particularly hard on stage robbers."

"Coming back to the Berkeley case," remarked the quietest member of the loungers, "the pair of brigands were audacious enough to have been trained under Jesse James. I do not blame the men for yielding. When robbers are so desperate as to make such an attack in daylight and in the midst of a crowd they are desperate enough for anything. I was in the big Blue Cut hold up on the Rock Island railroad years ago. It was done by the James crowd, and I want to say that the barrel of the sixshooter I gazed into looked bigger than a joint of stovepipe. Some of us had been boasting the night before what we would do in just such an emergency, but we didn't do it. We attempted to crawl under our seats and through windows, and many forgot to hide their watches and money. Oh, it's easy enough to sit around a hotel and brag, but the man who refuses to acknowledge the potency of the drop the other fellow has on him is a bigger fool than I am. But I don't mean to be personal—no, indeed."

And the quiet man looked apologetically about to see if he had hurt any one's feelings.

Book Plates.

The present may be said to be distinctly a collecting age; it is also very perceptibly a book loving one. Now, the study of book plates is a humble, but by no means useless or even closely restricted, branch of bibliophily, and the collecting of ex libris is a pursuit which it were wrong to compare, as men have lightly done, to the "hoarding of postage stamps."

The book plate has an interest which covers three and three-quarters centuries, and, whether ancient or modern, it may have one or all of the following heads of value to the antiquarian, the artist, the litterateur: It may bear a date, and thus help to fix a definite taste in graving and ornamentation; it may appear as a record of some well known person in the past; it may offer special information to the herald and genealogist; it may be a remarkably handsome thing in itself.—London Saturday Review.

Buffalo Bill's Wife.

The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Stout's Rest, a long, low building four miles from North Platte, on the Union Pacific road. It is a roomy, hotellike old house, surrounded by 3,000 acres of prairie land and magnificent stables and pasturage, where are kept many thousand fine blooded horses and cattle. Mrs. Cody is described as an amiable housekeeping woman, greatly liked by her western neighbors, of whom in turn, and of their customs and habits, she is fond. Her experiences in the early days of her western life and as the wife of a government scout were like a story by Bret Harte. Her daughter Arta married a Nebraska lumberman, and is a leader of society in North Platte.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Pride of Queen Bess.

Of Queen Bess, that much beruffled royal lady, it has often been recorded that she was extravagantly fond of fans, and upon no gift of obsequious subjects did she more generously bestow imperial willing acceptance than when a fan was laid at her feet; such tribute to exhaustless desire was more likely than aught else to secure a passing smile or word of patronizing courtesy.

One of the most celebrated portraits of Elizabeth indicates this preference, as in her right hand is held a round feather fan, apparently under criticism, but a gratifying ownership, as may be judged from the obvious serenity of expression, altogether different from some "seasons of resentful mirth" indulged in by the virgin ruler.

Ah, if one could but know what impetuous activities seethed through her busy brain under its soothing, mollifying influence! "A treasury of fans" had Queen Bess. Some were inlaid with precious gems, others received the touch of dainty handicraft from brush or pencil; upon others were rich laces from over sea, or with brave show of brilliant needlework made glad the heart of this resistless collector, for it is written of her that she could never see one in the hands of another without expressing her desire for ownership. It is written that her collection was large.—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Schmidt's Cranial Modulus.

One of the chief objects of study in physical anthropology is the skull, and it is important to have some convenient means of comparing skulls of different kinds. To compare measurements taken in one direction only, of course gives no results of value; thus, to know that one skull is nine and another is eight inches long tells nothing as to shape or relative capacity. Authors accordingly devised the cranial index, found by dividing the length of the skull into the breadth and expressing the result decimally. If the skulls had but two dimensions this index would be satisfactory; as it is, it is not perfect. A new index was devised which should take account of the height of the skull, the height being divided by the length and the result expressed decimally.

By a combination of these two indices a fair idea of the skull would be given, but in a comparison of the indices of a number of skulls great difficulty arises. One expression is what is desired. After much careful study and experimental work Professor Schmidt worked out the modulus; the length, breadth and height are measured and their arithmetical mean is taken.—Professor Frederick Starr in Popular Science Monthly.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, **Scrofula**, and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose — the one best known and approved — is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with Scrofula, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health — weighing 230 pounds — and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." — James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured." — E. Caffall, P. M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. H. RIBBEL,

DENTIST.

Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

(First Publication July 1)

Default having been made in the dues, interest and premiums for nine months reserved in a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elmer E. Warren and Ida F. Warren to the Brainerd Co-operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 2nd day of January, A. D., 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 188, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable there is therefor due on the same the sum of five hundred and eleven dollars, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section twenty-two of township forty-four, of range twenty-eight, in said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county and state, at the Front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1892, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication July 1.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the dues, interest and premium for eleven months reserved in a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Lewis Goodell and Augusta E. Goodell to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1889, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 150, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable, there is therefore due on the same the sum of seven hundred sixty eight and 8-100 (768.08) dollars and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz: Lot number two of block number eight of the town of East Brainerd according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

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In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GENUINE

KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium

—AND—

Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

10th Street and Park Avenue,

Minneapolis, - - - Minn.

Professional Cards.

W. A. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office: Room 8, Bank Block.

BRAINERD - - - MINN.

J. R. SMITH.

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[None but reliable companies represented.]

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RENTS & COLLECTIONS.

☞Agent for the Minnesota Savings Fund and Investment Co., and The Pioneer Savings and Loan Co.

Taxes Paid and Interest Collected for non-residents.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4, Sleeper Block, - Brainerd.

(First publication June 10.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated November 13th, 1889, by Joseph Vean and Zal Vean, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of November, 1889, at four o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 455, conveying and mortgaging the following described property, lying and being in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

The West one-half of the South-east quarter, and the South one-half of the North-east quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Forty-three (43), Range Thirty-one (31).

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. There is claimed to be due thereon and is actually due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Six Hundred Fifty-five 51-100 (655.51) Dollars, which includes Five Hundred and Fifty (550) Dollars principal, Seventy and 13-100 (70.13) Dollars interest, and Thirty-five 38-100 (35.38) Dollars taxes paid by said mortgagee, in and for the taxes for the years 1890 and 1891.

And, whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage, that in case of default in payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof when due, then, and in that case the holder of said note and mortgage might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default, and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and Fifty (50) Dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and disbursements allowed by law.

Which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 1st, 1892.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, Limited, Mortgagee.

H. W. YOUNG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
402 Globe Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[First publication June 3.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, July 8th, 1892, viz:

GEORGE SEIBERT,

H. E. No. 13125, for the SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 8, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Michael Remmels, Louis Wohlfarter, Herman Wohlfarter, George Rardin, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First publication June 3, 1892.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:

ABNER PLACE,

H. E. No. 13383, for the NE¼ Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, George Seibert, Thomas Harris, Post-office address all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minnesota, on July 16th, 1892, viz:

ABRAM C. GUIETT,

H. E. No. 13760, for the E½ SE¼ and E½ NE¼, Sec. 22, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Galbreath, Nathan A. Lease, Christopher Racy, Samuel E. Dagan. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

ALBERT J. ERATH, Plaintiff, against MINNIE ERATH, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said County of Crow Wing, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of Brainerd in said County, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 18th, 1892.

W. A. FLEMING, Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office, Room 11, Bank Block,

BRAINERD.......................MINN.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk or the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:

EDGAR PLACE,

H. E. No. 13384, for the NW¼, sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, David W. McCorkle, Thomas Harris, post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on July 16th, 1892, viz:

FRANK A. CLAUS,

H. E. No. 13091, for the N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 34, Twp. 134, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Asa W. Miller, Wilmer Holmes, Daniel D. Smith, Isaac T. Dean. Post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:

CHARLES GORDER,

H. E. No. 13177, for the W½ NW¼ Section 10, Twp. 43, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Emil Jurgens, John Ellman, Jacob Wilberscheidt, Max Grief, Post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 20th.)

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:

JAMES E. WHITE,

H. E. No. 13870 for the lots 2, 3, 5, & 6 Sec. 24, Twp. 135, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

William Harmon, Reuben Gray, William W. Barnes, Charles H. Paine, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

THE Swiss has done the least fighting this century, and their only important out-breaks have been more of a civil than a military character.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has expressed a desire to meet and vanquish the man in the moon. Alcoholic lunacy is what's the matter with John.

THE Indian Government has written the Imperial Government asking the latter to do all in its power in support of the proposed International Silver Conference.

A CALF with six distinct feet, all of which are used in walking is reported from Mooresville, Ind. It is alleged that this freak has a brother endowed with an equal number of feet.

THE site of the city of Boston was sold by John Blackstone in 1635 for $150. If John had only held on to a few acres for a century or so he would have been comfortably fixed to day. As it is he is dead broke.

STRANGE as it may appear, there is only one person in the United States entitled to be called "honorable," and that is the lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the title in his case being confirmed by law.

EMPEROR WILLIE HOHENZOLLERN has taken to writing editorials. If the profession is going to be open to every jackanapes who comes along, some of us sensitive plants will feel like drawing out.

Now that Dr. Briggs has joined the Salvation Army let his reforming zeal not abate one jot or tittle until he has abolished the fantasie on the base drum with which that organization commonly heralds its approach.

A BICYCLE insurance company, to insure bicycles against accidental breakage, has been started in New York. When a broken wheel cannot be satisfactorily repaired by the company's mechanics the policy holder is given a new machine.

MANIFESTLY, if the white pugilist is to do a successful business with his colored competitor it must be arranged that the brunette boxer shall stand on his head, affording the Caucasian an opportunity to play for his shins.

Now that there is a lull in the political hubbub how fare the Astors and the Vanderbilts in that line fence war? That which sends Newport right out of one conniption into another would certainly be of interest to the whole country if the sickening details were known.

THE question has been raised whether the numerous limestone caves in British Burham have been explored for archæological remains. Many of these caves were known to have been used by the Buddists of former generations, as Buddist idols were found in them, and it is probable they were inhabited by men in the early time.

ALTHOUGH a dread for water is instinctive in cats, a London Correspondent states that a person living on the banks of the river Thames had a cat which frequently swam across the river to a spot which was infested with rats. She always swam low in the water, with tail erect, and would shake herself like a dog on coming ashore.

THE new Temple Israel of Brooklyn is built after the plan of the famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches of its main entrance are supported by polished mottled marble columns, and it is surmounted by a gilded dome. The walls of the interior are frescoed in green and gold. The congregation has many rich members.

A CITIZEN of Portland, Ind., claims to be the owner of a large tomcat who long ago developed a great love for the companionship of the poultry tribe. "It eats everything they do, even to shelled corn, and when night comes perches itself on the roost alongside of a rooster as contentedly as if it were with those of its own kind."

THAT is a strange species of patriotism which glues men to the bulletin boards and makes them forgetful of business, family, and even the dinner hour. And yet there is the excuse of excitement. The man as he watches the returns is like unto the horse in Job: "He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of captains, and the shouting."

PRINCE EDMOND RADZIWILL has found a new way of paying old debts. He became a monk and retired from this sinful world considerably in debt to several people. One sinful man who was left 12,000 marks to the bad has made an effort to collect, but the court held that the noble recluse is legally as dead as the late Julius Cæsar and cannot be sued.

Dogs and Cats in King Howel's Times.

The worth of dogs is variously estimated; in the tenth century the King's buckhound being valued at 15d. when born, and £1 when fully trained; while "a herd dog is worth the best ox, * * * and whoever may possess a cur, though it be the King, its value is 4d." Cats, however, are priced without distinction, there being probably but one breed. Nor is any extra value set upon those favored cats, which by reason of their royal ownership, enjoyed the daily privilege, accorded them proverbially, of looking at a King. No matter to what family or place it may belong, "the worth of a kitten from the night it is kittened until it shall open its eyes, is a legal penny, and from that time until it shall kill mice, two legal pence," fourpence being the full value of a cat, as of a sheep, or of a goat. The qualities expected of her are particularly catalogued, and the list of them runs thus: "To see, to hear, to kill mice, to have her claws entire, to rear and not to devour her kittens, and if she be bought and be deficient in any one of those teiths, let one-third of her worth be returned."

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

THE battleship Texas is successfully launched at the Norfolk navy yard.

John W. Foster of Indiana is appointed secretary of state, and is at once confirmed by the senate.

Bad blood exists in both branches of congress over the appropriations, the house systematically rejecting conference reports.

Land Commissioner Carter will resign as secretary to the Republican national committee, being too busy to serve in that capacity.

THE president issued a proclamation proclaiming reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, under the reciprocity clause of the recent tariff law.

THE conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The item relative to the crop reports of the agricultural department stands as it left the senate.

THE 4½ per cent bonds redeemed to June 18, inclusive, amounted to $24,023 350; redeemed during the week, $45,700; total, $24,069,050; amount of bonds outstanding, $1,435,650.

THE comptroller of the currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Spring Garden Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., making 20 per cent on all claims proved, amounting to $1,683,676 82.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

MISSISSIPPI river towns are again threatened with destructive floods.

Loss of life results from a storm in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

IN the hotel fire at Sanger, Fresno county, Cal., no lives were lost. Only one person was seriously injured.

Three houses in Berry, a Parisian suburb, were destroyed by fire. A number of the occupants were burned to death. Many others were injured while trying to escape.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building on Main street Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people. H. C. Winston, owner of the building, and two colored men were killed and seven colored men badly hurt.

AT a Sunday school entertainment given at Paoka, Ind., ice cream was served and a short time afterwards the children became deathly sick. Twenty-five of them it is thought were poisoned by the ice cream. They are all in a critical condition and it is feared many will die.

At New Castle, Wyo., while dressing Gertie Monroe caught her clothing on fire from a match and was burned from head to foot, the most serious burns being about the face, neck and breast. Recovery is doubtful. John M. Howell, who extinguished the flames, was painfully burned.

While Mrs. John Skillman was playing with a Flobert rifle at Phillipsburg the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed through the heart of an eleven-year-old daughter, killing her instantly. The mother says she did not know the weapon was loaded.

PERSONAL MENTION.

AMEDEE ERNEST BARTHELEMY MOUCHEZ, the French naval officer, scientist and writer, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

D. D. BELL, the well known turfman and capitalist, died at Lexington, Ky., of paralysis. He was a familiar figure on the Western tracks and leaves a fortune valued at $5,000.

T. CLARKE OLIVER, the marine painter is dead at Amesbury Mass., aged sixty-eight. Some of his works are widely known, particularly "Kearsage," copies of which have been made in steel.

George Rhett Cathcart, one of the leading members of the American Book company and widely known in business, literary and social circles in this country and Europe died at Newport, R. I. of heart disease. He was for a short time on Gen. Longstreet's staff.

SINS AND SINNERS.

A YOUNG man shoots and kills his sister's assailant in court in New York.

Sharks sell government land near Ashland to unsuspecting purchasers.

Two men at Tower, Minn., have a shooting match, one being killed and the other mortally wounded.

A STRANGE dream leads to the arrest of a young woman in St. Paul on the charge of embezzlement.

A YOUNG man is arrested in St. Paul for passing sixty-nine spurious checks. A man of the same age is arrested in Minneapolis for forging fifty checks.

Robert Barber killed his brother John, at Cedarville, Ohio, during a quarrel. The murderer literally beat his victim, who is a cripple, to death with his fists.

AT Portland, Or., Henry Norborg, real estate dealer, shot and killed his sweetheart, Augusta Shogrena. He then put a bullet through his own brain. It is supposed Norborg was temporarily insane.

WHEN E. J. Ryan, who robbed the United States Express company at Washington, D. C., was arrested at Denver, Col., he had on his person $3 250, and he states that $41,000 is on deposit in Pittsburg.

Amanda Umble (colored) has been sentenced to be hanged in Kansas City Aug. 19. It will be the first execution of a woman in Missouri. She murdered Eva Jackson for alienating the affection of her lover.

In Boston recently Mrs. Susan Sewell, twenty-two years of age, threw her nine months' old babe out of a fourth story window and then jumped from the window herself, both dying in a short time.

At Birmingham, Tex., nine convicts, with stone in hand, charged the guard and attempted to escape. The guard fired on them killing one and wounding four others. Two of them are likely to die. Four escaped, one being recaptured.

Over twenty fights occurred one Sunday on an excursion train going from Muncie, Ind., to Celina, Ohio. An unknown man was knocked from the train and is supposed to have been killed. Adolph Gates of Parker, Ind., had his skull crushed and will probably die.

The celebrated Mitchell case, in which Alice Mitchell is to be tried under a plea of present insanity, which she sets up as an excuse for killing Freda Ward, was called in the criminal court in Memphis, and continued until July 18, on account of the state failing to secure two witnesses.

A COLORED character at Rock Island named Brooks Trout rushed into a restaurant where his wife was eating supper with a man and shot her twice. Escaping through the back way he hurried to the Y. M. C. A. building, where he ended his own existence. The woman will recover.

H. C. Lovell, a prominent cattle raiser of Wyoming and a resident of Billings, was shot and killed at his ranch in Wyoming. He had ordered a rustler to leave the country and the latter not complying, Lovell went to his ranch to enforce this order and was killed with buckshot. Many friends and a child mourn his death.

ELIJAH LLOYD, a director of the First National Bank of Joplin, Mo., and a rich mine owner, committed suicide in a shocking manner. He took a giant cartridge in his left hand, lighted the fuse with his right, placed the cartridge to his head and when it exploded the top of his head and the left hand were blown off. Temporary insanity.

A riot occurred between the workmen of the two street car companies at Toledo, O., which resulted in the arrest of over 200 employes. The entire police force was called to the scene of the riot. It was caused by an attempt of the Consolidated company to repair its track, over which the Toledo Street Car Company had the privilege of running cars. Numerous injunctions have been issued, and, on the whole, it is a badly mixed-up affair.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

QUEEN VICTORIA prorogues parliament.

BISMARCK is likely to be prosecuted by the German government for attacking the emperor in a published interview.

IT is reported that the queen of Spain has signed a decree granting minimum tariffs to Germany.

Full returns from all parts of the country of Sunday's election in Mexico make the re-election of President Diaz certain.

HENRY WELD FULLER, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, died at the residence of his son in New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE Canadian Parliament has made appropriations for the world's fair and for the Bering sea arbitration.

ALARMING advices from St. Petersburg show that the city is preparing for an outbreak of cholera.

THE attacks of the Central European press on the proposed international silver conference do not abate.

A TOTAL of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku, Russia, during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

The Afghans lost 1,500 men killed and wounded in the recent fighting against the Hazaras.

The cholera has reached Tiflis. In their panic the Russian trans-Captain censors are suppressing cholera telegrams to newspapers.

A proposition that a differential duty be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies against foreign imports is defeated in the congress of chambers of commerce in London—33 to 55.

THE great drouth which has been prevailing over Northern Mexico and portions of South-west Texas on the Rio Grande, for the last two years, continues unbroken except in spots.

Seventy-five deaths from cholera have occurred in Central Asia. These are exclusive of the fatal cases which have been reported at Bauku, where 164 persons, seventy of whom succumbed to the malady, were stricken during one week.

THE caravel Santa Maria, which is a reproduction of Columbus' vessel, was successfully launched at Cadiz recently in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The American consul and the mate of the bark Yamokden were the only Americans present.

A second search of the apartment of Grenier, the French government clerk, who confessed to selling plans of the French fort to Germany and Italy, and implicated the United States Attache Borup in his crime, has resulted in a fresh discovery. Many important documents were found, including a complete plan of a new French war ship.

A CENSUS bulletin gives the number of industrial establishments in Canada at 75,768, an increase of 51 per cent in ten years. The capital invested in these establishments is $353,000,000, an increase of 114 per cent; number of employes, 367,865, an increase of 44 per cent; wages paid, $99,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000; and the value of products, $475,000,000, an increase of $165,000,000.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

AN enthusiastic meeting of Republican clubs is held in New York.

DEMOCRATS oppose Senator Washburn's anti-option bill.

SENATOR STEWART denies that he has bolted the Republican party.

Senator Stewart of Nevada bolts the Republican party, helping along the third party presidential boom.

J. P. DOLIVER was renominated for congress in the Tenth Iowa district Republican congressional convention.

JUDGE GRESHAM emphatically declares that he will not be the People's party candidate for president.

Senator Brice is quoted as saying that Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois will be chairman of the Democratic national committee.

THERE is talk of the Democrats making no effort to carry New York, but bringing all their energies to bear upon Northwestern states.

THE TOILERS.

A LABOR riot occurs at Toledo, Ohio.

There are signs of a settlement of the street railroad strikes at Cleveland, Ohio. The matter may be left to arbitration.

The National Brotherhood of Carmen in St. Louis have re-elected the old board of officers and adjourned to meet in Minneapolis in June, 1894.

A NUMBER of Pinkerton detectives were sent to Carnegie's steel works at Homestead, Pa., to protect the men now working. It is reported that 300 more Pinkerton men will leave Philadelphia for the works, to be used in case of emergency.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Representatives of many Chicago lines are summoned before the interstate commerce commission, charged with violating the law.

President Egan, of the Kansas City road, resigns and is succeeded by Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul. Mr. Egan is elected president of the Chicago Great Western, which absorbs the Kansas City.

TARIFFS have been issued, to take effect July 5, reducing the rate on wool in sacks from St. Paul to the seaboard by way of Chicago, from 75 cents to 65 cents per 100 pounds. This is done to meet the latest reduction made by the Soo line on that commodity.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Chicago has a colored bicycle club.

Alyord is playing a great third with Fort Wayne.

Washington's jump has occasioned some astonishment.

PITTSBURG is trying to work a deal to secure Gore, New York's center fielder.

The newspaper men's league has been revived in Cleveland.

Pitcher Terry signed recently by Pittsburg, is proving a good one.

Manager Chapman is about to sue the Louisville club for a year's salary.

Pitchers Meekin and Jones have been released by the Louisville club. George Hemming, late of the Cincinnatis, has been engaged to pitch.

Alf Kennedy and Billy Myer, left Chicago for Streator recently. Kennedy has decided that Myers will do all his training for the coming fight with Jack McAuliffe at his own home.

Carroll has declined to make a match with Billy Maher, stating that he (Carrol) would challenge the winner of the Myers-McAuliffe fight in February or March next before any club in the country offering the largest purse.

PIERRE LORDILLARD has bought Sensation from the Countess de Agreda. He has purchased the undefeated son of Leamington and Susan Beane for $20,000. Sensation is brother to Onondaga and Susquehannaandsire of last year's Suburban winner, Loantaka.

OTHERWISE.

H. H. Hart of St. Paul is elected president of the national association of corrections and charities.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., in a sermon in York, and speaking as a Democrat, makes a ferocious assault upon Tammany.

The Minnesota Universalist convention decides in favor of the world's fair being open Sunday.

All the wires in the business district of St. Paul are to be placed under ground.

The Minneapolis council refuses to appropriate the $2,000 asked by the census committee.

Sales agents of the anthracite companies met in New York recently and decided on a general increase of 25 cents per ton for Western points.

THE world's fair committee has accepted the ode written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, and she has been paid for the production. It will be delivered at the proper time.

AT Reno, Nev., the convention of the silver league adopted resolutions sending delegates to the Omaha and Montana conventions and announcing that the Nevada silver party will co-operate with the American Bi-Metalic League of Washington.

WILLIAM F. GORRELL began suit in the circuit court at Chicago recently to recover $130,000 damages from the Home Insurance company of New York, for which he was the general manager until a few days ago, when the company put another man in the place. He claims the amount named for commissions and money invested.

THE Amalgamated association has abolished the rules requiring two weeks shut down in July for repairs. This action is favorable to the manufacturers, and it is expected will result in the immediate signing of the scale of the Joliet, Irondale, St. Louis and Kansas City works. It has had its effect in Pittsburg in the signing of the scale.

The gold fever has suddenly revived in the Potomac fields. Messrs. Philip John and Frank Stone and sisters sold to Messrs. Stocking & Barstow, of Washington, forty-five acres of land for $50,000, on which operations will be begun at once. A party of capitalists from the Pacific coast has also arrived with a view of prospecting for gold.

A MAN named O'Dell was bitten by a mad dog at Sciotoville, O., two months ago. He went mad, and commenced biting trees, posts and everything he came to. Near his home he took after a boy named Hension. The boy had been hunting, and while O'Dell was gaining on him the boy turned and fired his rifle. The ball took effect between the eyes, killing O'Dell instantly.

AT Columbus, O., the supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers Association elected the following officers: Supreme councilor, W. A. Johnson, Cincinnati; supreme junior councilor, S. H. Strayer, Columbus; supreme conductor, A. J. Dowd, Chicago; supreme secretary, G. B. Fagg, Columbus; supreme treasurer, W. E. Carpenter, Columbus; supreme judge, C. H. Potter, Cleveland; supreme sentinel, F. E. Nash, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE PEOPLES PARTY

The First National Convention of the Peoples Party Assembles at Omaha.

Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa and Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia Will Head the Ticket.

Omaha Special—The first National Convention of the Peoples Party was called to order by chairman Taubeneck of the national committee. After prayer and speeches of welcome the temporary officers were announced and temporary chairman Ellington took the chair.

The first day's session was taken up with the appointment of the necessary committees and speeches by Ignatius Donnelly, Powderly and other prominent delegates. The convention then adjourned till Monday.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order by temporary chairman Ellington and prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. McCready. The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report, and, after a new hubbub had been silenced, submitted the following:

For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey; assistant secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson of Michigan, J. W. Denmark of South Carolina, D. W. Monroe.

Following this was also a long list of vice chairmen, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

Mr. Loucks on taking the chair said:

I cannot resist the temptation of saying a very few words to congratulate you on the success of this magnificent convention. It is a grand tribute to the civilization of the present century. In the past ages, when great revolutions were in progress, they have been brought about, as a rule, by the sword, by the bullet. This is the greatest of all revolutions, as being propelled by that silent power of education, the ballot. It is a grand tribute to the present civilization, and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger, I am one of those who believe than when the people of this nation, the great mass of wealth producers, have come up to that high standard of changing this system of government by the ballot, that this nation is then saved, or will be saved by this means, and we can certainly congratulate ourselves on that. We can congratulate ourselves that we are progressing all along the line. Why, I have not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double their capacity to accommodate this vast crowd. That I think was not true of some other convention cities or some other conventions of the past. You hear talk in the other conventions about nominating certain men because they can carry certain states. We do not hear of that in this convention, by the delegates at least. The question is, who represents our principles? More than that, there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles, but he must have burned the bridges behind him. Why, I have been told here that it will not be safe to nominate a man

WHO HAS BEEN A GREENBACKER.

You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug, and take your choice. A greenbacker? Why, bless your soul; this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by the old greenbackers is what has brought forth this movement. Ah! but somebody says, take up a new man who, though he may agree with this greenback movement, has not been identified with it in the past. The first issue of greenbacks was the greenbacks that remained at par all during the war. But there was a new issue of greenbacks that had that exception clause in it. It is on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in your selecting a man for the hour—a man who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man here and say he has not made enemies in this movement, and I say he is not worth that [with a snap of the finger] in this movement. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause, and who will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate to-day. All over the United States are friends who are waiting. They are waiting until the telegraph ticks the news of the nominee of this convention. I don't want to disappoint our friends all over this nation. I know you do not want to; so let us proceed to business and as soon as possible send over the wires the name of the man whom we hope will occupy the White House for the next four years.

A FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

The committee on rules submitted a report which provided:

In balloting for president and vice president, the secretary shall call the roll of states, and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second ballot shall at once be taken, wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice first, second choice second, a first choice being counted as one vote and a second choice as a half vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted for on the third ballot, votes for the other persons being not counted.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. It was moved that the report of the committee be received and that its recommendations be adopted. A vote was then taken on the adoption of this recommendation, and it was declared carried by acclamation, despite a few protests. An amendment was proposed striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except the two leaders shall be retired and inserting a provision that when balloting begins, candidates shall be voted for until there was a choice. This amendment prevailed by a large majority, so that the rules as to balloting are in accordance with the customary rules in national conventions on this matter. The rule, as finally adopted, is as follows:

In balloting for candidates, the following order shall be observed: The secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman shall announce the vote as cast. Each state shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots and its chairman shall announce the result. When we commence balloting for candidates, we shall continue until some candidate receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Some minor matters were then disposed of, after which the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Loucks at 2:07 o'clock. The platform committee then submitted their report as follows:

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislature, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery; the newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

A CRY ABOUT FINANCES.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purpose to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution, to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

NO PROHIBITION PLANK.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country. We declare, therefore,

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent in return is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all roads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands not owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform was unanimously adopted. The convention then adjoined till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business of the evening session was the report from the resolutions committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

Your committee on platform and resolutions beg leave unanimously to report the following:

Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people, and the reform press, the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolutions committee, who read the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the committee:

That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. Delegate Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution as presented. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott.

Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day.

"The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain a means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens," Mr. Donnelly said. "On this there can be no compromise."

If this resolution were simply to express the prejudice of a class, I should not support it. It is a declaration that free men will not clothe their limbs in the goods of the manufacturers of this slave-making oligarchy. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word boycott, will withdraw their opposition, and that the resolution may be adopted by a rising vote.

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes and a number of others arose and grasped him warmly by the hand. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming senators, congressmen, members of legislatures, at state and national conventions, was then reported from the resolutions committee. It declares that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument, and of the federal or any state or municipal government, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of the People's party. The resolution went through with a whoop and without discussion.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Then came the roll call of the states for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. The first state: "Alabama," was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. S. Manning arose and promptly placed in nomination Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa amid prolonged cheers.

The place of Colorado was yielded to Col. S. F. Norton, of Ills., who placed Senator Kyle, of S. D., in nomination. Col. Norton said the man he should name had already won his spurs in the brainest and shrewdest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he is a member of no faction. His candidate's brain was not measured by the girth of his waist He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from the public gaze. His candidate was a broad and liberal-minded man. It was not impossible or improbable that the new party might place the man he would name in the White House—that grand, magnificent man,

JAMES A. KYLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us a Washington and a Jefferson, James Field of Virginia.

Stephen H. Bashor of Illinois, pastor of the progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principles, not men, and it demanded as leader its biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. That man was Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska.

The principal speech for Gen. Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa, Weaver's own state.

Mrs. Lease of Kansas seconded Weaver's nomination.

Maj. Henry Webb of Massachusetts, candidate for governor of his state on the People's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

Delegate Brown of Massachusetts nominated Mann Page of Virginia.

Delegate Fish of Minnesota nominated Ignatius Donnelly, but Donnelly declined.

At 1 o'clock the roll call of states for nominating speeches was completed and there were four candidates before the convention—Weaver of Iowa, Kyle of South Dakota, Fields of Virginia and Page of Virginia. Gresham's declination had been at last reluctantly accepted by his admirers and the refusal of Van Wyck and Donnelly to allow the consideration of their names left the field to the four candidates who had been formally presented.

July 5, 1:30 a. m.—From the very beginning of the roll call Weaver led all competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver men grew very enthusiastic, and when the result was announced cheered loud and long. The ballot resulted as follows:

Weaver 995, Kyle 265, Norton, Page and Stanford 1 each. Minnesota voted 27 for Weaver and 9 for Kyle; South Dakota, Weaver 1, Kyle 15; North Dakota, Weaver 11, Kyle 1.

Norton of Illinois moved to make the nomination unanimous. It was carried with a hurrah and large cheering, ending with calls for Weaver. The general was not present and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall.

Several names were presented for vice president, but Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia was nominated on the first ballot.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the national committee as reported to the convention:

Alabama, J. P. Ware, C. H. Manning, George F. Gathier; Arkansas, J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, E. R. Ray; California, Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, E. M. Hamilton; Colorado, I. C. Bardy, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman; Connecticut, Robert Pyne, A. S. Houston, Henry C. Baldwin; Florida, S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Little; Georgia, J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown, C. H. Ellington; Idaho, A. T. Lane, J. Hinderson, D. R. Munroe; Illinois, H. L. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess; Indiana, M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Frazer Thomas; Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, M. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall; Kansas, S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Laybourne; Kentucky, A. F. Cardon, J. F. Blair, W. J. Scott; Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty, J. W. Burt; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, E. W. Boynton; Massachusetts, E. G. Brown, George F. Washburne, J. Peter Gardner; Michigan, John O. Zabet, H. I. Allen, Ed S. Greene; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorsen, H. B. Martin; Mississippi, G. W. Dyer, I. S. Millraps, N. W. Bradford; Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, C. M. Gooch; Montana, Charles Hanscom, J. W. Aiken, J. H. Boucher; New Hampshire, L. B. Porter; New Jersey, H. D. Opdyke, John Wilcox, Joseph R. Buchanan; New York, L. J. McLaren, Henry A. Nicks, L. C. Roberts; North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. O. Wilson; North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson; Ohio, Hugo Prior, C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkinson; Oregon, Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, C. F. Fitch; Pennsylvania, V. A. Lotter, J. E. Leslie, J. B. Aiken; South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Zippa; Tennessee, W. H. Gwynne, L. H. Taylor, W. E. Wilkins; Texas, Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman, J. H. Davis; Virginia, I. H. Hobson, Marion Page, Samuel L. Newberry; Washington, D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox, C. W. Young; West Virginia, S. H. Piersol, John E. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, A. Bland; Oklahoma, P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.

Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committeemen.

AN OPERATOR'S CLEVER RUSE.

He Played It During the Exciting Convention of 1880.

The crowds about the telegraph offices awaiting news from the Republican convention of 1880 were just wild for news—they hungered and thirsted for information from Chicago, and it seemed as if it would never come. They besieged the offices and bored the people in charge, and were not satisfied until they got something.

Finally an operator, whose bump of pity was as large as his bump of humor, bethought himself of a plan to appease the news-hungry gang. He manufactured some convention news of a harmless character, but it was what was wanted. Every little while the operator would struggle through the frantic crowd and post a bulletin.

His first read like this: "Mr. Conkling has arrived at the convention door. Cheers." That was something, anyhow. Then he posted this one: "Mr. Conkling has entered the convention. Great enthusiasm." This was met with much favor. Then he put up: "Mr. Conkling is walking down the main aisle. Wild cheering."

The crowd joined in the imaginary cheering at Chicago. Finally he put on the bulletin board: "Mr. Conkling takes his seat. Tumultuous applause." This set the crowd wild. And then that operator would vary his bogus dispatches with descriptions of how Mr. Cameron entered the convention and his reception, the cheers that greeted Garfield the enthusiasm over Logan, until he had exhausted his stock of eminent men.

By that time the real work of the convention had begun and genuine dispatches began to come over the wire. It was a safe and harmless ruse, but it kept the crowd in a good humor and the masses thought they were getting the news, and if they didn't know anything to the contrary it didn't hurt them. Years after the operator told of his little scheme, but he only played it once to win.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE EAGLE AS A SYMBOL.

Continuance of the Emblem Since the Days of Rome.

The history of that bird as the symbol of the Roman Empire, and of other powers claiming succession to the same, is here pretty fully stated. In Europe there are still the eagles of Austria, Russia, and Germany, besides others pertaining to minor principalities.

An able writer remarks that, "owing to the restoration of the Western Empire during the rule of the Byzantine Cæsars, the world has never since (the time of Augustus) been without one or two emperors of the Romans. The present Austrian Emperor, though holding scarcely a province of Adrian's, is the direct successor of Charlemagne, who was crowned in Rome Emperor of the Romans, the sixty-ninth from Augustus."

The Czar of Russia bears the double-headed eagle, which was assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan Basilovitz who in 1472 married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Paleologus, and neice of the last Emperor of Byzantium, Constantine XIV.

The German Emperor reigns over some Roman provinces, and bears a double-headed eagle with the crown of Charlemagne. The single-headed eagle, assumed with the imperial title by the first Napoleon Bonaparte, sets forth the union of the whole Roman empire as the traditional aim of his family.

All this strikingly harmonizes with the admitted fact of the continuance to the present time, though in a divided state, of the Roman Empire, and suggests thoughts as to what may be the ultimate meaning of the words "Whosoever the body is thither will the eagles be gathered together."—Westminster Review.

BLACK BUCK HUNTING.

Queer Method by Which Natives of India Capture the Graceful Animal.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal weighing between thirty and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of inky blackness on the back, while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking, says a writer in St Nicholas. The horns are black and spiral in shape and in length average about eighteen inches, although they have been known to reach twenty-six inches. The animals are usually found in herds and are difficult to approach on foot, as the bucks toss their heads into the air from time to time in a very graceful manner and some of them are almost sure to detect any attempt at stalking. They are at times hunted on horseback, but the usual method in many sections is to use a conveyance very much like the back of a horse, only shorter, and made of wood. This is on wheels, is drawn by bullocks and is called a jungle cart. It is very close to the ground and from both sides project flat pieces of wood upon which the feet rest. The inside is hollow and holds ammunition and luncheon. It is believed that they take the queer little wooden arrangement on wheels for a plow, and consequently are not much alarmed as it draws nearer them in ever-decreasing circles. The bullocks move at the word of command and are accompanied by shikaree, or native hunter. The bucks never seem to fear the inhabitants, doubtless having learned they are without guns and therefore not to be dreaded.

And Never Will.

"Queer how some people get mad at a civil remark," mused Wadsleigh.

"How's that?"

"Why, in telling a fellow good-bye yesterday I said to him: 'Write to me when you can.'"

"And he got mad at that?"

"Yes; you see he can't write."

PROHIBITION PARTY

The National Convention of the Prohibition Party Select Their Candidates.

Gen. John Bidwell for President and J. B. Cranfill for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Special—The national convention of the Prohibition Party assembled in this city June 29, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president.

It was 10:30 a. m. when the proceedings opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Dickie responded to the address. He said the Prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for, and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose.

"We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November."

This reference to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. They are also here, he said, to make a platform as unequivocal as the best English could make it, and which should be on both sides of no question; which should say exactly what it means, and mean precisely what it says. He closed by naming

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

With cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel. Ex-Gov. St. John said:

Members of the convention, I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor of being chose to preside as temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention—the greatest and grandest moral force and brain power that ever convened on American soil.

It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right and condemn the wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home and death to every saloon in the land. It demands for women equal pay in the shop and equal say at the polls. A free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the black men of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. That North and South, East and West, black and white, rich or poor, every human being should have protection to life and property. That the expenses of the government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. We claim that any system which imposes a high tariff on the food, fuel and clothing of the poor and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free is legalized robbery under the guise of protection and ought to be forever abolished. That all money should be issued by the general government and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines should be under the control of the government to be operated at cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, and that the term of the president be extended to six years, with no second successive term for any man. Here we are and we have come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto.

THE FIRST FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION

occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the national committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of far off states, and especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of the expense. J. B. Cranfill of Texas took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the states around Cincinnati. It would cost $3,500 to send the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, and they could not afford it. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have right to cast its full vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

Prof. Dickie said that it was a matter of no concern, as permanent rules would be reported before important business was done. The same battle need not be fought twice. After a lively tilt Cranfill carried his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules with this amendment were adopted.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin, the roll of states was called and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committee.

There was another campaign tune sung by the quartet, and then, on motion of Prof. Dickie, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, after giving directions to the committees to proceed at once to the work assigned to them. J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, J. C. Templeton of Montana, A. M. Barnum of North Dakota, J. A. Lucas of South Dakota and J. F. Smith of Wisconsin are on the platform committee.

The new national committee, which immediately elected Samuel Dickie chairman, includes W. J. Dean and J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Mott of North Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and H. H. Roder of South Dakota and S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin of Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present. Rev. Father Martin Mahoney of St. Paul, a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session.

The presentation of the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning, giving states votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight. Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report signed by fifteen states recommending that each state delegation be permitted to cast a full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report, and protested against depriving these states of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out states and made the Prohibition national convention simply a mass meeting of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against monopolies.

David Morgan of Minnesota was astounded at Mr. Small's speech. He had seen only a corporal's guard at Prohibition conventions under the old rule. When one man could vote for a whole state only a corporal's guard ever came to Prohibition conventions.

A FEW FELLOWS WITH LITTLE BRAINS

did all the voting, and told the other fellows to stay at home, it was not necessary for them to go to the convention. He wanted Prohibition conventions well attended, and was opposed to a few fellows running the machine. The question was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour by about a dozen delegates and apparently half the convention wanted to talk, as the ceasing of every speaker was greeted by scores of delegates shouting for recognition. Mr. Cushing of Maine said that Maine had given the last house of representatives a speaker who made a considerable reputation as a counter of heads, but Thomas B. Reed never undertook to count men who are not present.

Finally the debate was closed by Chafin of Wisconsin moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the interjections and points of order. A roll call by states on the adoption of the minority report finally brought the matter to a focus. It resulted in the defeat of the minority report—350 to 721—and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote. The idea that a precedent as to representation in future national conventions was being settled, had far more to do with the outcome than presidential preferences. After the announcement of the result of the roll call, the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Singing and prayer by Rev. David Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago, opened the evening session. Col. Eli Ritter of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Gov. St. John as presiding officer. His appearance was greeted with loud cheers. Col. Ritter's address was received with great favor.

There was nothing remaining before the convention, and Albert Dodge of Michigan said that when the women were organized for prohibition the party would have the greatest factor beneath the Stars and Stripes, and he moved that Mrs. Gougar be heard on the work of the White Rose league. It was carried and Mrs. Gougar addressed the convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

The first business after the usual opening ceremonies was the consideration of the platform. Two reports were presented and after a long and spirited discussion the report of the majority was accepted after knocking out a clause favoring the free coinage of silver. The report as adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the standard to which all human elements must conform to secure the blessing of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the enemy to popular government and a public nuisance. It is a citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in ill-gotten gains are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire supression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of the issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Railroad, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we do favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Speculations in margins, the concerning of grain and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

We pledge that the prohibition party, if elected to power, to ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, with the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

We stand unequivocally for the American public school and are opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain an homogeneous and harmonious people.

OTHER PARTIES DENOUNCED.

We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past to whom they do homage with the lips; as recreant to the "highest law" which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics" follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty; each protests when out of power against the infraction of the civil service laws, and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit; each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even if the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills bill and the Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and divergent principles of government, but is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt in many states to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and to so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the rights of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both the parties for the vote of the slums and their assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbitrators of the destinies of the nation. We renew our protest against these perilous tendencies and invite all citizens to join us in the up building of a party, as shown in five national campaigns, that prefers temporary defeat to an abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

The convention then adjourned till the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was crowded to suffocation at the evening session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hagans of Indianapolis, and then Chairman Ritter announced that the roll of states would be called for nominations for president. When California was reached, ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas took the stand at the request of the delegation and presented the name of Gen. John Bidwell of Chico, Cal. L. B. Logan of Ohio nominated Gideon T. Stewart, and a New York delegate nominated W. Jennings Demorest. The ballot resulted: Bidwell 590, Stewart 139, Demorest 179. Minnesota cast 22 votes for Bidwell, 1 for Demorest and 3 for Stewart; Montana, Bidwell 3, Demorest 1; North Dakota, Bidwell 3; South Dakota, Bidwell 3; Wisconsin, Bidwell 32, Stewart 6. Bidwell's nomination was then made unanimous.

The following vice presidential candidates were presented: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satterlee of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Maryland, J. B. Cranfill of Texas and Thomas Carskadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was no man's fool and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. The ballot gave Levering 380 votes, Cranfill 386, Satterlee 26 and Carskadon 21. Before the votes were announced changes were made and Cranfill received 416 votes, nine more than enough to win. The convention then adjourned sine die.

A Willing Widow.

New York Herald: A score of us were sitting in the shade of the depot building waiting for the train, which was an hour late, when a yoke of oxen attached to a queer looking old cart turned the corner. They were driven by a woman about fifty years of age, who was barefoot and wore a man's straw hat.

"Git up thar', Buck!" she exclaimed, as she laid the "gad" on the off ox with a resounding whack. "You, thar', Pete, what you a skittishun 'round that way fur? Whoa, now! Both of yous stan' still!"

She turned them up to the platform, threw down some hay taken from the cart, and came up among us to inquire of the depot agent about a barrel of salt. He was busy just then and she was waiting around when the smart Aleck of the crowd, who was traveling for a wine house, remarked in tones meant for her to overhear:

"I have always said that if I married at all I'd marry a woman who could drive oxen."

"Is that meant fur me?" she asked, as she walked straight up to him.

"Are you a widow, ma'am?"

"I am. Bin a widder ever since a sawlog rolled over Jim nine years ago."

"And you'd marry again if you had the opportunity, would you?"

"I would. When Jim lay a dyin' in the house he told me to marry again if I had a show."

"Ahem! I see. Could you love a second husband?"

"I could. It runs in our fam'ly to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition? I'm a plain woman, full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got anythin' to say spit it right out afore 'em all."

"I—I don't want to marry just now," he stammered.

"Don't, eh? Then what's the use of gettin' me on my tiptoes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you, and I jest the same as accepted you!"

"Oh! No, no! I merely made some inquiries!" he replied.

"Them inquiries was about love, sir, and my heart's a thumpin' away like all git out! I said I'd marry again, and I will. We are engaged. When do you want me to be ready?"

"Madam, you have totally misunderstood me," explained the young man, as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small. "I asked you a few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity, and mebbe they won't!" she said as she set her jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' 'round in Posey county. When a feller goes as fur as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm a tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reg'lar love or I don't know the road hum. You don't leave here, young man, till this case is settled!"

"But, ma'am, you see"——

"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry or settle?"

"How—how much?" he gasped, as he looked around and failed to find any sympathy.

"Wall, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a quarter a bar'l," she replied, as she glanced at a row of barrels down the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned except the young man. He realized that he was done for, and got out of the box by planking down the $2.50 to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to the young man:

"I've settled this case and the salt is in the cart, but I jest want to remark that if you happen this way agin, and you happen to feel so awfully cunnin' that you can't hold yourself, you'd better go slow on widders. Thar's sixteen of us 'round here, an' we all drive yeller oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go b'arfoot in the summer and sigh to git married agin. The reg'lar figger is three bar'ls of salt and a pound of tea, but owin' to your youth and that thunder storm comin' up I've let you off easy. Good day, bub; good day, all!"

THREE negroes were shot to death at Spurges, Tex., They had confessed to having outraged Mrs. Beasley and her daughter near that place.

In the McAllister Set.

Visitor—"How do you like Jane Austen's style?"

One of the hundred and fifty—"How can I tell? I don't know who her dress-maker was."

DETERMINED MEN.

Strikers at Homestead Order Deputy Sheriffs From the Town.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Affairs at Homestead have assumed an ugly phase, and serious trouble is apprehended. Yesterday H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, appealed to Sheriff McClery for protection, and in compliance with the request ten deputies were sent to the scene this afternoon. They were met at the station by 2,000 workingmen and quietly escorted to the river, where they were placed upon the steam tug Edna and ordered to return to the city.

Previous to sending the deputies to Homestead, Sheriff McClery visited the works and called upon the advisory committee of the Amalgamated association. The committee protested against the sending of deputies to guard the property, and offered to furnish sufficient men to guard the company's property, agreeing to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The offer was, of course, refused. The sheriff has issued a notice warning all persons from assembling near the mills. All sorts of stories are afloat to-night. The men are quiet, but are determined not to permit any outside interference, and serious trouble can hardly be averted if the deputies attempt to take charge of the plant.

FORGED CHECKS FOUND.

Reason Why Charles Ronan Suddenly Leaves Hudson, Wis.

HUDSON, WIS., Special, July 6.—Charles Ronan, engaged for some months past in the furniture store of George Slater, recently forged his employer's name to four checks amounting to some $65 in all. One was cashed by John Moe, one by Max Goldberg, one by W. Hall, and the other by railroad agent Jackson. The forger has skipped the country. He is an Englishman. He came here without money and was befriended by Mr. Slater to keep him from want.

USED A KNIFE.

A South Dakota Man Attacks His Wife and Another Lady.

HURON, S. D., July 6.—N. R. Thompson was brought here to-day from Arlington by Sheriff Sherin of Kingsbury county and placed in jail on a charge of attempting to kill his wife and Mrs. Brighten with whom his wife boarded. Yesterday Thompson went to Arlington to induce his wife to return home with him, and on her refusal drew a butcher knife and cut her five times. He then attacked Mrs. Brighten, cutting her across the bowels so that the intestines protruded. Mrs. Thompson will probably recover. Mrs. Brighten will die.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At St. Louis, the rolling mill of the tin department of the E. M. Neidbinghaus mills was burned early yesterday morning. Loss about $75,000.

Frank Helmslatten, twenty-three years of age, a laborer, was murdered in Pittsburg by his two brothers-in-law. The killing was the result of a drunken brawl.

Westly Clever made an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Farmer in Vernon, Ky., yesterday, when she seized a revolver and shot her assailant dead.

Miss Dessa Garret made a balloon ascension at Bluffton, Ohio, Monday. She alighted in a stone quarry containing twenty feet of water and was dead when taken out.

Near Murray, Ky., a thresher boiler exploded, killing Albert Hanman, the engineer, and wounding ten other persons who were assisting about the thresher, four of whom are fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79¾; No. 3 spring, 75c. No. 2 red, 81c.
CORN—No. 2, 50½c.
OATS—No. 2, 33½c.; No. 2 white, 34½c to35½; No. 3 white, 34¼@34½c.
RYE—No. 2, 76c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 70to73c.
CORN—No. 3, 43to44c; No. 3 yellow, 35to40.
OATS—No. 2 white, 32to32½c; No. 3 white, 30½to32c.
RYE—No. 2, 72c.
BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c.
HAY—Choice upland quoted at $8.00, $9; No. 1 wild, $5to7 color, $9to$10.50 timothy $11.50to12.50.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79to 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78to79c; No. 2 Northern, 72 to 75c.
CORN—No. 3, 42to44c; No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44½c.
OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30c; No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; No. 3, 30 to 31.
BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c; malt, 60to75c.
GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $17@17.50; No. 3, $17.50 to$18; low grade, $14 to 14.50; corn meal, bolted, $23to24, do unbolted, $16 to$16.50; bran, bulk, $9.20to 9.50.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring 76c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c.
CORN—No. 3, 44to45½c.
OATS—No. 2, white, 33½to34c. No. 3, do 2¼to33c.
BARLEY—No. 2 .57c; sample 40 to59c.

CAMPBELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Several Names Mentioned, Including R. G. Evans of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Special, July 6.—There has been a deal of discussion to-day over what should now be done in regard to the national Republican committee. The best suggestion yet made is that Committeeman Botkin of Montana resign his place and allow the state central committee to select Commissioner Carter for the place, and then he would be made chairman of the national committee, which would be a great honor for the new state. It may be that it is now too late for action of this kind, yet it is certain that if Carter had been placed on the national committee by the Montana delegation he would now be its chairman, and there never would have been any of this trouble over the resignation or declination of Campbell of Illinois. It seems to have been something of a mistake to have selected Campbell without knowing whether he would continue as chairman during the campaign, and it also appears to have been an ill advised action for him to have gone so far as he did in settling campaign matters, and then to decline after visiting Chicago and consulting with those who have more claims upon him than the party. Campbell's action also makes considerable difference with the position that Commissioner Carter takes. Probably it means that Commissioner Carter will now

DECLINE THE SECRETARYSHIP,

but take hold and do the best he can during the campaign, although it was his inclination to leave the secretaryship in other hands and become merely a member of the executive committee. The matter of chairmanship is still very much in doubt. Of course, Clarkson could not possibly accept it after what has transpired. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin might be selected, and there is a possibility that Robert G. Evans of Minnesota may be given a place. All of these possibilities are contingencies upon the temper of the committee and the wish of the president, which will not be ascertained or made known until he has time to consult with the party leaders as to the best method of procedure. Campbell will probably accompany the president on his trip to New York to-morrow, when the executive committee may be agreed upon. The executive committee will be called together in about ten days, when the chairman will be selected. It may be that the executive committee will go outside of the membership of the national committee for the chairman, in which case Carter would probably be selected. It is stated here to-night by persons acquainted with Montana politics that Botkin would not get out of Carter's way and that he is really opposed to the president and even sent his proxy to Sanders because he did not want to give Carter much consideration. The selection of a chairman has been a question of some importance, but there are plenty of available men who will make a first-class campaign, and it is only a question of getting the best man for the place.

CROOKSTON ENCAMPMENT.

The Second Day Proves an Exceedingly Interesting One.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Special, July 6.—The second day of the encampment was fully as interesting as the first. The day opened with salute of thirteen guns. Following this was guard mount and the exercises of old vets at the tents. Many of the Fourth of July crowds had gone home, but their places were filled by fresh recruits, and large delegations with G. A. R. posts came from Barnesville, Fargo, Moorhead, Wadena, Park Rapids. At 10:30 a procession formed and marched to the park. Here Commander C. H. Mix took charge, and introduced Edwin George as the orator. He gave an eloquent talk of almost an hour. For a time he made the air resound with the dalls so familiar to the boys in blue, while they joined with him and rent the air with loud huzzahs.

The base ball game between the Ada and Crookston nines was won by the Crookston nine by a score of 10 to 5. In the afternoon races were held at the fair grounds and resulted as follows: 2:27, Nellie first, Rowdy Boy second; time, 2:44. 2:30 pace, Dugan first, John Bonner, second; time, 2:47. Farmer's race, Bell first, Fred second. Running race, half-mile, Bangham first, Sandy second; time, :52. Bicycle race, one mile dash, E. C. Carruth first, W. D. Aldwin second, M. F. Farwell third. A heavy wind made the time slow in all races.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

THE Swiss has done the least fighting this century, and their only important out-breaks have been more of a civil than a military character.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has expressed a desire to meet and vanquish the man in the moon. Alcoholic lunacy is what's the matter with John.

THE Indian Government has written the Imperial Government asking the latter to do all in its power in support of the proposed International Silver Conference.

A CALF with six distinct feet, all of which are used in walking is reported from Mooresville, Ind. It is alleged that this freak has a brother endowed with an equal number of feet.

THE site of the city of Boston was sold by John Blackstone in 1635 for $150. If John had only held on to a few acres for a century or so he would have been comfortably fixed to day. As it is he is dead broke.

STRANGE as it may appear, there is only one person in the United States entitled to be called "honorable," and that is the lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the title in his case being confirmed by law.

EMPEROR WILLIE HOHENZOLLERN has taken to writing editorials. If the profession is going to be open to every jackanapes who comes along, some of us sensitive plants will feel like drawing out.

Now that Dr. Briggs has joined the Salvation Army let his reforming zeal not abate one jot or tittle until he has abolished the fantasie on the base drum with which that organization commonly heralds its approach.

A BICYCLE insurance company, to insure bicycles against accidental breakage, has been started in New York. When a broken wheel cannot be satisfactorily repaired by the company's mechanics the policy holder is given a new machine.

MANIFESTLY, if the white pugilist is to do a successful business with his colored competitor it must be arranged that the brunette boxer shall stand on his head, affording the Caucasian an opportunity to play for his shins.

Now that there is a lull in the political hubbub how fare the Astors and the Vanderbilts in that line fence war? That which sends Newport right out of one conniption into another would certainly be of interest to the whole country if the sickening details were known.

THE question has been raised whether the numerous limestone caves in British Burham have been explored for archæological remains. Many of these caves were known to have been used by the Buddists of former generations, as Buddist idols were found in them, and it is probable they were inhabited by men in the early time.

ALTHOUGH a dread for water is instinctive in cats, a London Correspondent states that a person living on the banks of the river Thames had a cat which frequently swam across the river to a spot which was infested with rats. She always swam low in the water, with tail erect, and would shake herself like a dog on coming ashore.

THE new Temple Israel of Brooklyn is built after the plan of the famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches of its main entrance are supported by polished mottled marble columns, and it is surmounted by a gilded dome. The walls of the interior are frescoed in green and gold. The congregation has many rich members.

A CITIZEN of Portland, Ind., claims to be the owner of a large tomcat who long ago developed a great love for the companionship of the poultry tribe. "It eats everything they do, even to shelled corn, and when night comes perches itself on the roost alongside of a rooster as contentedly as if it were with those of its own kind."

THAT is a strange species of patriotism which glues men to the bulletin boards and makes them forgetful of business, family, and even the dinner hour. And yet there is the excuse of excitement. The man as he watches the returns is like unto the horse in Job: "He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of captains, and the shouting."

PRINCE EDMOND RADZIWILL has found a new way of paying old debts. He became a monk and retired from this sinful world considerably in debt to several people. One sinful man who was left 12,000 marks to the bad has made an effort to collect, but the court held that the noble recluse is legally as dead as the late Julius Cæsar and cannot be sued.

Dogs and Cats in King Howel's Times.

The worth of dogs is variously estimated; in the tenth century the King's buckhound being valued at 15d. when born, and £1 when fully trained; while "a herd dog is worth the best ox, * * * and whoever may possess a cur, though it be the King, its value is 4d." Cats, however, are priced without distinction, there being probably but one breed. Nor is any extra value set upon those favored cats, which by reason of their royal ownership, enjoyed the daily privilege, accorded them proverbially, of looking at a King. No matter to what family or place it may belong, "the worth of a kitten from the night it is kittened until it shall open its eyes, is a legal penny, and from that time until it shall kill mice, two legal pence." fourpence being the full value of a cat, as of a sheep, or of a goat. The qualities expected of her are particularly catalogued, and the list of them runs thus: "To see, to hear, to kill mice, to have her claws entire, to rear and not to devour her kittens, and if she be bought and be deficient in any one of those faith, let one-third of her worth be returned."

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

THE battleship Texas is successfully launched at the Norfolk navy yard.

John W. Foster of Indiana is appointed secretary of state, and is at once confirmed by the senate.

Bad blood exists in both branches of congress over the appropriations, the house systematically rejecting conference reports.

Land Commissioner Carter will resign as secretary to the Republican national committee, being too busy to serve in that capacity.

THE president issued a proclamation proclaiming reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, under the reciprocity clause of the recent tariff law.

THE conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The item relative to the crop reports of the agricultural department stands as it left the senate.

THE 4½ per cent bonds redeemed to June 18, inclusive, amounted to $24,023 350; redeemed during the week, $45,700; total, $24,069,050; amount of bonds outstanding, $1,435,650.

THE comptroller of the currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Spring Garden Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., making 20 per cent on all claims proved, amounting to $1,683,676 82.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

MISSISSIPPI river towns are again threatened with destructive floods.

Loss of life results from a storm in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

IN the hotel fire at Sanger, Fresno county, Cal., no lives were lost. Only one person was seriously injured.

Three houses in Berry, a Parisian suburb, were destroyed by fire. A number of the occupants were burned to death. Many others were injured while trying to escape.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building on Main street Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people. H. C. Winston, owner of the building, and two colored men were killed and seven colored men badly hurt.

AT a Sunday school entertainment given at Paoka, Ind., ice cream was served and a short time afterwards the children became deathly sick. Twenty-five of them it is thought were poisoned by the ice cream. They are all in a critical condition and it is feared many will die.

At New Castle, Wyo., while dressing Gertie Monroe caught her clothing on fire from a match and was burned from head to foot, the most serious burns being about the face, neck and breast. Recovery is doubtful. John M. Howell, who extinguished the flames, was painfully burned.

While Mrs. John Skillman was playing with a Flobert rifle at Phillipsburg the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed through the heart of an eleven-year-old daughter, killing her instantly. The mother says she did not know the weapon was loaded.

PERSONAL MENTION.

AMEDEE ERNEST BARTHELEMY MOUCHEZ, the French naval officer, scientist and writer, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

D. D. BELL, the well known turfman and capitalist, died at Lexington, Ky., of paralysis. He was a familiar figure on the Western tracks and leaves a fortune valued at $5,000.

T. CLARKE OLIVER, the marine painter is dead at Amesbury Mass., aged sixty-eight. Some of his works are widely known, particularly "Kearsage," copies of which have been made in steel.

George Rhett Cathcart, one of the leading members of the American Book company and widely known in business, literary and social circles in this country and Europe died at Newport, R. I. of heart disease. He was for a short time on Gen. Longstreet's staff.

SINS AND SINNERS.

A YOUNG man shoots and kills his sister's assailant in court in New York.

Sharks sell government land near Ashland to unsuspecting purchasers.

Two men at Tower, Minn., have a shooting match, one being killed and the other mortally wounded.

A STRANGE dream leads to the arrest of a young woman in St. Paul on the charge of embezzlement.

A YOUNG man is arrested in St. Paul for passing sixty-nine spurious checks. A man of the same age is arrested in Minneapolis for forging fifty checks.

Robert Barber killed his brother John, at Cedarville, Ohio, during a quarrel. The murderer literally beat his victim, who is a cripple, to death with his fists.

AT Portland, Or., Henry Norborg, real estate dealer, shot and killed his sweetheart, Augusta Shogrena. He then put a bullet through his own brain. It is supposed Norborg was temporarily insane.

WHEN E. J. Ryan, who robbed the United States Express company at Washington, D. C., was arrested at Denver, Col., he had on his person $3 250, and he states that $41,000 is on deposit in Pittsburg.

Amanda Umble (colored) has been sentenced to be hanged in Kansas City Aug. 19. It will be the first execution of a woman in Missouri. She murdered Eva Jackson for alienating the affection of her lover.

In Boston recently Mrs. Susan Sewell, twenty-two years of age, threw her nine months' old babe out of a fourth story window and then jumped from the window herself, both dying in a short time.

At Birmingham, Tex., nine convicts, with stone in hand, charged the guard and attempted to escape. The guard fired on them killing one and wounding four others. Two of them are likely to die. Four escaped, one being recaptured.

Over twenty fights occurred one Sunday on an excursion train going from Muncie, Ind., to Celina, Ohio. An unknown man was knocked from the train and is supposed to have been killed. Adolph Gates of Parker, Ind., had his skull crushed and will probably die.

The celebrated Mitchell case, in which Alice Mitchell is to be tried under a plea of present insanity, which she sets up as an excuse for killing Freda Ward, was called in the criminal court in Memphis, and continued until July 18, on account of the state failing to secure two witnesses.

A COLORED character at Rock Island named Brooks Trout rushed into a restaurant where his wife was eating supper with a man and shot her twice. Escaping through the back way he hurried to the Y. M. C. A. building, where he ended his own existence. The woman will recover.

H. C. Lovell, a prominent cattle raiser of Wyoming and a resident of Billings, was shot and killed at his ranch in Wyoming. He had ordered a rustler to leave the country and the latter not complying, Lovell went to his ranch to enforce this order and was killed with buckshot. Many friends and a child mourn his death.

ELIJAH LLOYD, a director of the First National Bank of Joplin, Mo., and a rich mine owner, committed suicide in a shocking manner. He took a giant cartridge in his left hand, lighted the fuse with his right, placed the cartridge to his head and when it exploded the top of his head and the left hand were blown off. Temporary insanity.

A riot occurred between the workmen of the two street car companies at Toledo, O., which resulted in the arrest of over 200 employes. The entire police force was called to the scene of the riot. It was caused by an attempt of the Consolidated company to repair its track, over which the Toledo Street Car Company had the privilege of running cars. Numerous injunctions have been issued, and, on the whole, it is a badly mixed-up affair.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

QUEEN VICTORIA prorogues parliament.

BISMARCK is likely to be prosecuted by the German government for attacking the emperor in a published interview.

IT is reported that the queen of Spain has signed a decree granting minimum tariffs to Germany.

Full returns from all parts of the country of Sunday's election in Mexico make the re-election of President Diaz certain.

HENRY WELD FULLER, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, died at the residence of his son in New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE Canadian Parliament has made appropriations for the world's fair and for the Bering sea arbitration.

ALARMING advices from St. Petersburg show that the city is preparing for an outbreak of cholera.

THE attacks of the Central European press on the proposed international silver conference do not abate.

A TOTAL of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku, Russia, during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

The Afghans lost 1,500 men killed and wounded in the recent fighting against the Hazaras.

The cholera has reached Tiflis. In their panic the Russian trans-Captain censors are suppressing cholera telegrams to newspapers.

A proposition that a differential duty be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies against foreign imports is defeated in the congress of chambers of commerce in London—33 to 55.

THE great drouth which has been prevailing over Northern Mexico and portions of South-west Texas on the Rio Grande, for the last two years, continues unbroken except in spots.

Seventy-five deaths from cholera have occurred in Central Asia. These are exclusive of the fatal cases which have been reported at Bauku, where 164 persons, seventy of whom succumbed to the malady, were stricken during one week.

THE caravel Santa Maria, which is a reproduction of Columbus' vessel, was successfully launched at Cadiz recently in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The American consul and the mate of the bark Yamokden were the only Americans present.

A second search of the apartment of Grenier, the French government clerk, who confessed to selling plans of the French fort to Germany and Italy, and implicated the United States Attache Borup in his crime, has resulted in a fresh discovery. Many important documents were found, including a complete plan of a new French war ship.

A CENSUS bulletin gives the number of industrial establishments in Canada at 75,768, an increase of 51 per cent in ten years. The capital invested in these establishments is $353,000,000, an increase of 114 per cent; number of employes, 367,865, an increase of 44 per cent; wages paid, $99,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000; and the value of products, $475,000,000, an increase of $165,000,000.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

AN enthusiastic meeting of Republican clubs is held in New York.

DEMOCRATS oppose Senator Washburn's anti-option bill.

SENATOR STEWART denies that he has bolted the Republican party.

Senator Stewart of Nevada bolts the Republican party, helping along the third party presidential boom.

J. P. DOLIVER was renominated for congress in the Tenth Iowa district Republican congressional convention.

JUDGE GRESHAM emphatically declares that he will not be the People's party candidate for president.

Senator Brice is quoted as saying that Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois will be chairman of the Democratic national committee.

THERE is talk of the Democrats making no effort to carry New York, but bringing all their energies to bear upon Northwestern states.

THE TOILERS.

A LABOR riot occurs at Toledo, Ohio.

There are signs of a settlement of the street railroad strikes at Cleveland, Ohio. The matter may be left to arbitration.

The National Brotherhood of Carmen in St. Louis have re-elected the old board of officers and adjourned to meet in Minneapolis in June, 1894.

A NUMBER of Pinkerton detectives were sent to Carnegie's steel works at Homestead, Pa., to protect the men now working. It is reported that 300 more Pinkerton men will leave Philadelphia for the works, to be used in case of emergency.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Representatives of many Chicago lines are summoned before the interstate commerce commission, charged with violating the law.

President Egan, of the Kansas City road, resigns and is succeeded by Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul. Mr. Egan is elected president of the Chicago Great Western, which absorbs the Kansas City.

TARIFFS have been issued, to take effect July 5, reducing the rate on wool in sacks from St. Paul to the seaboard by way of Chicago, from 75 cents to 65 cents per 100 pounds. This is done to meet the latest reduction made by the Soo line on that commodity.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Chicago has a colored bicycle club.

Alvord is playing a great third with Fort Wayne.

Washington's jump has occasioned some astonishment.

PITTSBURG is trying to work a deal to secure Gore, New York's center fielder.

The newspaper men's league has been revived in Cleveland.

Pitcher Terry signed recently by Pittsburg, is proving a good one.

Manager Chapman is about to sue the Louisville club for a year's salary.

Pitchers Meekin and Jones have been released by the Louisville club. George Hemming, late of the Cincinnatis, has been engaged to pitch.

Alf Kennedy and Billy Myer, left Chicago for Streator recently. Kennedy has decided that Myers will do all his training for the coming fight with Jack McAuliffe at his own home.

Carroll has declined to make a match with Billy Maher, stating that he (Carrol) would challenge the winner of the Myers-McAuliffe fight in February or March next before any club in the country offering the largest purse.

PIERRE LORDILLARD has bought Sensation from the Countess de Agreda. He has purchased the undefeated son of Leamington and Susan Beane for $20,000. Sensation is brother to Onondaga and Susquehanna and sire of last year's Suburban winner, Loan taka.

OTHERWISE.

H. H. Hart of St. Paul is elected president of the national association of corrections and charities.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., in a sermon in York, and speaking as a Democrat, makes a ferocious assault upon Tammany.

The Minnesota Universalist convention decides in favor of the world's fair being open Sunday.

All the wires in the business district of St. Paul are to be placed under ground.

The Minneapolis council refuses to appropriate the $2,000 asked by the census committee.

Sales agents of the anthracite companies met in New York recently and decided on a general increase of 25 cents per ton for Western points.

THE world's fair committee has accepted the ode written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, and she has been paid for the production. It will be delivered at the proper time.

AT Reno, Nev., the convention of the silver league adopted resolutions sending delegates to the Omaha and Montana conventions and announcing that the Nevada silver party will co-operate with the American Bi-Metalic League of Washington.

WILLIAM F. GORRELL began suit in the circuit court at Chicago recently to recover $130,000 damages from the Home Insurance company of New York, for which he was the general manager until a few days ago, when the company put another man in the place. He claims the amount named for commissions and money invested.

THE Amalgamated association has abolished the rules requiring two weeks shut down in July for repairs. This action is favorable to the manufacturers, and it is expected will result in the immediate signing of the scale of the Joliet, Irondale, St. Louis and Kansas City works. It has had its effect in Pittsburg in the signing of the scale.

The gold fever has suddenly revived in the Potomac fields. Messrs. Philip John and Frank Stone and sisters sold to Messrs. Stocking & Barstow, of Washington, forty-five acres of land for $50,000, on which operations will be begun at once. A party of capitalists from the Pacific coast has also arrived with a view of prospecting for gold.

A MAN named O'Dell was bitten by a mad dog at Sciotoville, O., two months ago. He went mad, and commenced biting trees, posts and everything he came to. Near his home he took after a boy named Hension. The boy had been hunting, and while O'Dell was gaining on him the boy turned and fired his rifle. The ball took effect between the eyes, killing O'Dell instantly.

AT Columbus, O., the supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers Association elected the following officers: Supreme councilor, W. A. Johnson, Cincinnati; supreme junior councilor, S. H. Strayer, Columbus; supreme conductor, A. J. Dowd, Chicago; supreme secretary, G. B. Flegg, Columbus; supreme treasurer, W. E. Carpenter, Columbus; supreme judge, C. H. Potter, Cleveland; supreme sentinel, F. E. Nash, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE PEOPLES PARTY

The First National Convention of the Peoples Party Assembles at Omaha.

Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa and Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia Will Head the Ticket.

Omaha Special—The first National Convention of the Peoples Party was called to order by chairman Taubeneck of the national committee. After prayer and speeches of welcome the temporary officers were announced and temporary chairman Ellington took the chair.

The first day's session was taken up with the appointment of the necessary committees and speeches by Ignatius Donnelly, Powderly and other prominent delegates. The convention then adjourned till Monday.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order by temporary chairman Ellington and prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. McCready. The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report, and, after a new hubbub had been silenced, submitted the following:

For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey; assistant secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson of Michigan, J. W. Denmark of South Carolina, D. W. Monroe.

Following this was also a long list of vice chairmen, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

Mr. Loucks on taking the chair said:

I cannot resist the temptation of saying a very few words to congratulate you on the success of this magnificent convention. It is a grand tribute to the civilization of the present century. In the past ages, when great revolutions were in progress, they have been brought about, as a rule, by the sword, by the bullet. This is the greatest of all revolutions, as being propelled by that silent power of education, the ballot. It is a grand tribute to the present civilization, and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger, I am one of those who believe than when the people of this nation, the great mass of wealth producers, have come up to that high standard of changing this system of government by the ballot, that this nation is then saved, or will be saved by this means, and we can certainly congratulate ourselves on that. We can congratulate ourselves that we are progressing all along the line. Why, I have not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double their capacity to accommodate this vast crowd. That I think was not true of some other convention cities or some other conventions of the past. You hear talk in the other conventions about nominating certain men because they can carry certain states. We do not hear of that in this convention, by the delegates at least. The question is, who represents our principles? More than that, there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles, but he must have burned the bridges behind him. Why, I have been told here that it will not be safe to nominate a man

WHO HAS BEEN A GREENBACKER.

You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug, and take your choice. A greenbacker? Why, bless your soul; this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by the old greenbackers is what has brought forth this movement. Ah! but somebody says, take up a new man who, though he may agree with this greenback movement, has not been identified with it in the past. The first issue of greenbacks was the greenbacks that remained at par all during the war. But there was a new issue of greenbacks that had that exception clause in it. It is on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in your selecting a man for the hour—a man who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man here and say he has not made enemies in this movement, and I say he is not worth that [with a snap of the finger] in this movement. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause, and who will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate to-day. All over the United States are friends who are waiting. They are waiting until the telegraph ticks the news of the nominee of this convention. I don't want to disappoint our friends all over this nation. I know you do not want to; so let us proceed to business and as soon as possible send over the wires the name of the man whom we hope will occupy the White House for the next four years.

A FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

The committee on rules submitted a report which provided:

In balloting for president and vice president, the secretary shall call the roll of states, and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second ballot shall at once be taken, wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice first, second choice second, a first choice being counted as one vote and a second choice as a half vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted for on the third ballot, votes for the other persons being not counted.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. It was moved that the report of the committee be received and that its recommendations adopted. A vote was then taken on the adoption of this recommendation, and it was declared carried by acclamation, despite a few protests. An amendment was proposed striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except the two leaders shall be retired and inserting a provision that when balloting begins, candidates shall be voted for until there was a choice. This amendment prevailed by a large majority, so that the rules as to balloting are in accordance with the customary rules in national conventions on this matter. The rule, as finally adopted, is as follows:

In balloting for candidates, the following order shall be observed: The secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman shall announce the vote as cast. Each state shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots and its chairman shall announce the result. When we commence balloting for candidates, we shall continue until some candidate receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Some minor matters were then disposed of, after which the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Loucks at 2:07 o'clock. The platform committee then submitted their report as follows:

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislature, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery; the newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

A CRY ABOUT FINANCES.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon: to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purpose to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution, to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

NO PROHIBITION PLANK.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country. We declare, therefore,

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual: may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent in return is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all roads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands not owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjoined till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business of the evening session was the report from the resolutions committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

Your committee on platform and resolutions beg leave unanimously to report the following:

Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people, and the reform press, the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolutions committee, who read the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the committee:

That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. Delegate Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution as presented. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott.

Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day.

"The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain a means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens," Mr. Donnelly said. "On this there can be no compromise."

If this resolution were simply to express the prejudice of a class, I should not support it. It is a declaration that free men will not clothe their limbs in the goods of the manufacturers of this slave-making oligarchy. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word boycott, will withdraw their opposition, and that the resolution may be adopted by a rising vote.

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes and a number of others arose and grasped him warmly by the hand. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming senators, congressmen, members of legislatures, at state and national conventions, was then reported from the resolutions committee. It declares that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument, and of the federal or any state or municipal government, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of the People's party. The resolution went through with a whoop and without discussion.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Then came the roll call of the states for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. The first state: "Alabama," was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. S. Manning arose and promptly placed in nomination Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa amid prolonged cheers.

The place of Colorado was yielded to Col. S. F. Norton, of Ills., who placed Senator Kyle, of S. D., in nomination. Col. Norton said the man he should name had already won his spurs in the brainest and shrewdest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he is a member of no faction. His candidate's brain was not measured by the girth of his waist. He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from the public gaze. His candidate was a broad and liberal-minded man. It was not impossible or improbable that the new party might place the man he would name in the White House—that grand, magnificent man,

JAMES A. KYLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us a Washington and a Jefferson, James Field of Virginia.

Stephen H. Bashor of Illinois, pastor of the progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principles, not men, and it demanded as leader its biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. That man was Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska.

The principal speech for Gen. Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa, Weaver's own state.

Mrs. Lease of Kansas seconded Weaver's nomination.

Maj. Henry Webb of Massachusetts, candidate for governor of his state on the People's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

Delegate Brown of Massachusetts nominated Mann Page of Virginia.

Delegate Fish of Minnesota nominated Ignatius Donnelly, but Donnelly declined.

At 1 o'clock the roll call of states for nominating speeches was completed and there were four candidates before the convention—Weaver of Iowa, Kyle of South Dakota, Fields of Virginia and Page of Virginia. Gresham's declination had been at last reluctantly accepted by his admirers and the refusal of Van Wyck and Donnelly to allow the consideration of their names left the field to the four candidates who had been formally presented.

July 5, 1:30 a. m.—From the very beginning of the roll call Weaver led all competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver men grew very enthusiastic, and when the result was announced cheered loud and long. The ballot resulted as follows:

Weaver 995, Kyle 265, Norton; Page and Stanford 1 each. Minnesota voted 27 for Weaver and 9 for Kyle; South Dakota, Weaver 1, Kyle 15; North Dakota, Weaver 11, Kyle 1.

Norton of Illinois moved to make the nomination unanimous. It was carried with a hurrah and large cheering, ending with calls for Weaver. The general was not present and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall.

Several names were presented for vice president, but Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia was nominated on the first ballot.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the national committee as reported to the convention:

Alabama, J. P. Ware, C. H. Manning, George F. Gathier; Arkansas, J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, E. R. Ray; California, Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, E. M. Hamilton; Colorado, I. C. Bardy, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman; Connecticut, Robert Pyne, A. S. Houston, Henry C. Baldwin; Florida, S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Little; Georgia, J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown, C. H. Ellington; Idaho, A. T. Lane, J. Hinderson, D. R. Munroe; Illinois, H. L. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess; Indiana, M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Frazer Thomas; Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, M. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall; Kansas, S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Laybourne; Kentucky, A. F. Cardon, J. F. Blair, W. J. Scott; Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty, J. W. Burt; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, E. W. Boynton; Massachusetts, E. G. Brown, George F. Washburne, J. Peter Gardner; Michigan, John O. Zabet, H. I. Allen, Ed S. Greene; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorsen, H. B. Martin; Mississippi, G. W. Dyer, I. S. Millraps, N. W. Bradford; Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, C. M. Gooch; Montana, Charles Hanscom, J. W. Aiken, J. H. Boucher; New Hampshire, L. B. Porter; New Jersey, H. D. Opdyke, John Wilcox, Joseph R. Buchanan; New York, L. J. McLaren, Henry A. Nicks, L. C. Roberts; North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. O. Wilson; North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson; Ohio, Hugo Prior, C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkinson; Oregon, Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, C. F. Fitch; Pennsylvania, V. A. Lotter, J. E. Leslie, J. B. Aiken; South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Zippa; Tennessee, W. H. Gwynne, L. H. Taylor, W. E. Wilkins; Texas, Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman, J. H. Davis; Virginia, I. H. Hobson, Marion Page, Samuel L. Newberry; Washington, D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox, C. W. Young; West Virginia, S. H. Piersol, John E. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, A. Bland; Oklahoma, P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.

Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committeemen.

AN OPERATOR'S CLEVER RUSE.

He Played It During the Exciting Convention of 1880.

The crowds about the telegraph offices awaiting news from the Republican convention of 1880 were just wild for news—they hungered and thirsted for information from Chicago, and it seemed as if it would never come. They besieged the offices and bored the people in charge, and were not satisfied until they got something.

Finally an operator, whose bump of pity was as large as his bump of humor, bethought himself of a plan to appease the news-hungry gang. He manufactured some convention news of a harmless character, but it was what was wanted. Every little while the operator would struggle through the frantic crowd and post a bulletin.

His first read like this: "Mr. Conkling has arrived at the convention door. Cheers." That was something, anyhow. Then he posted this one: "Mr. Conkling has entered the convention. Great enthusiasm." This was met with much favor. Then he put up: "Mr. Conkling is walking down the main aisle. Wild cheering."

The crowd joined in the imaginary cheering at Chicago. Finally he put on the bulletin board: "Mr. Conkling takes his seat. Tumultuous applause." This set the crowd wild. And then that operator would vary his bogus dispatches with descriptions of how Mr. Cameron entered the convention and his reception, the cheers that greeted Garfield the enthusiasm over Logan, until he had exhausted his stock of eminent men.

By that time the real work of the convention had begun and genuine dispatches began to come over the wire. It was a safe and harmless ruse, but it kept the crowd in a good humor and the masses thought they were getting the news, and if they didn't know anything to the contrary it didn't hurt them. Years after the operator told of his little scheme, but he only played it once to win.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE EAGLE AS A SYMBOL.

Continuance of the Emblem Since the Days of Rome.

The history of that bird as the symbol of the Roman Empire, and of other powers claiming succession to the same, is here pretty fully stated. In Europe there are still the eagles of Austria, Russia, and Germany, besides others pertaining to minor principalities.

An able writer remarks that, "owing to the restoration of the Western Empire during the rule of the Byzantine Cæsars, the world has never since (the time of Augustus) been without one or two emperors of the Romans. The present Austrian Emperor, though holding scarcely a province of Adrian's, is the direct successor of Charlemagne, who was crowned in Rome Emperor of the Romans, the sixty-ninth from Augustus."

The Czar of Russia bears the double-headed eagle, which was assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan Basilovitz who in 1472 married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Paleologus, and neice of the last Emperor of Byzantium, Constantine XIV.

The German Emperor reigns over some Roman provinces, and bears a double-headed eagle with the crown of Charlemagne. The single-headed eagle, assumed with the imperial title by the first Napoleon Bonaparte, sets forth the union of the whole Roman empire as the traditional aim of his family.

All this strikingly harmonizes with the admitted fact of the continuance to the present time, though in a divided state, of the Roman Empire, and suggests thoughts as to what may be the ultimate meaning of the words "Whosoever the body is thither will the eagles be gathered together."—Westminster Review.

BLACK BUCK HUNTING.

Queer Method by Which Natives of India Capture the Graceful Animal.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal weighing between thirty and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of inky blackness on the back, while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking, says a writer in St Nicholas. The horns are black and spiral in shape and in length average about eighteen inches, although they have been known to reach twenty-six inches. The animals are usually found in herds and are difficult to approach on foot, as the bucks toss their heads into the air from time to time in a very graceful manner and some of them are almost sure to detect any attempt at stalking. They are at times hunted on horseback, but the usual method in many sections is to use a conveyance very much like the back of a horse, only shorter, and made of wood. This is on wheels, is drawn by bullocks and is called a jungle cart. It is very close to the ground and from both sides project flat pieces of wood upon which the feet rest. The inside is hollow and holds ammunition and luncheon. It is believed that they take the queer little wooden arrangement on wheels for a plow, and consequently are not much alarmed as it draws nearer them in ever-decreasing circles. The bullocks move at the word of command and are accompained by shikaree, or native hunter. The bucks never seem to fear the inhabitants, doubtless having learned they are without guns and therefore not to be dreaded.

And Never Will.

"Queer how some people get mad at a civil remark," mused Wadsleigh.

"How's that?"

"Why, in telling a fellow good-bye yesterday I said to him: 'Write to me when you can.'"

"And he got mad at that?"

"Yes; you see he can't write."

PROHIBITION PARTY

The National Convention of the Prohibition Party Select Their Candidates.

Gen. John Bidwell for President and J. B. Cranfill for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Special—The national convention of the Prohibition Party assembled in this city June 29, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president.

It was 10:30 a. m. when the proceedings opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Dickie responded to the address. He said the Prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for, and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose.

"We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November."

This reference to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. They are also here, he said, to make a platform as unequivocal as the best English could make it, and which should be on both sides of no question; which should say exactly what it means, and mean precisely what it says. He closed by naming

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Wild cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel. Ex-Gov. St. John said:

Members of the convention, I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor of being chose to preside as temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention—the greatest and grandest moral force and brain power that ever convened on American soil.

It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right and condemn the wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home and death to every saloon in the land. It demands for women equal pay in the shop and equal say at the polls. A free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the black men of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. That North and South, East and West, black and white, rich or poor, every human being should have protection to life and property. That the expenses of the government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. We claim that any system which imposes a high tariff on the food, fuel and clothing of the poor and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free is legalized robbery under the guise of protection and ought to be forever abolished. That all money should be issued by the general government and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines should be under the control of the government to be operated at cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, and that the term of the president be extended to six years, with no second successive term for any man. Here we are and we have come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto.

THE FIRST FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION

occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the national committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of far off states, and especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of the expense. J. B. Cranfill of Texas took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the states around Cincinnati. It would cost $3,500 to send the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, and they could not afford it. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have right to cast its full vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

Prof. Dickie said that it was a matter of no concern, as permanent rules would be reported before important business was done. The same battle need not be fought twice. After a lively tilt Cranfill carried his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules with this amendment were adopted.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin, the roll of states was called and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committee.

There was another campaign tune sung by the quartet, and then, on motion of Prof. Dickie, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, after giving directions to the committees to proceed at once to the work assigned to them. J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, J. C. Templeton of Montana, A. M. Barnum of North Dakota, J. A. Lucas of South Dakota and J. F. Smith of Wisconsin are on the platform committee.

The new national committee, which immediately elected Samuel Dickie chairman, includes W. J. Dean and J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Mott of North Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and H. H. Roder of South Dakota and S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin of Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present. Rev. Father Martin Mahoney of St. Paul, a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session.

The presentation of the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning, giving states votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight. Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report signed by fifteen states recommending that each state delegation be permitted to cast a full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report, and protested against depriving these states of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out states and made the Prohibition national convention simply a mass meeting of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against monopolies.

David Morgan of Minnesota was astounded at Mr. Small's speech. He had seen only a corporal's guard at Prohibition conventions under the old rule. When one man could vote for a whole state only a corporal's guard ever came to Prohibition conventions.

A FEW FELLOWS WITH LITTLE BRAINS

did all the voting, and told the other fellows to stay at home, it was not necessary for them to go to the convention. He wanted Prohibition conventions well attended, and was opposed to a few fellows running the machine. The question was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour by about a dozen delegates and apparently half the convention wanted to talk, as the ceasing of every speaker was greeted by scores of delegates shouting for recognition. Mr. Cushing of Maine said that Maine had given the last house of representatives a speaker who made a considerable reputation as a counter of heads, but Thomas B. Reed never undertook to count men who are not present.

Finally the debate was closed by Chafin of Wisconsin moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the interjections and points of order. A roll call by states on the adoption of the minority report finally brought the matter to a focus. It resulted in the defeat of the minority report—350 to 721—and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote. The idea that a precedent as to representation in future national conventions was being settled, had far more to do with the outcome than presidential preferences. After the announcement of the result of the roll call, the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Singing and prayer by Rev. David Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago, opened the evening session. Col. Eli Ritter of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Gov. St. John as presiding officer. His appearance was greeted with loud cheers. Col. Ritter's address was received with great favor.

There was nothing remaining before the convention, and Albert Dodge of Michigan said that when the women were organized for prohibition the party would have the greatest factor beneath the Stars and Stripes, and he moved that Mrs. Gougar be heard on the work of the White Rose league. It was carried and Mrs. Gougar addressed the convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

The first business after the usual opening ceremonies was the consideration of the platform. Two reports were presented and after a long and spirited discussion the report of the majority was accepted after knocking out a clause favoring the free coinage of silver. The report as adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the standard to which all human elements must conform to secure the blessing of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the enemy to popular government and a public nuisance. It is a citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in ill-gotten gains are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire supression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of the issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Railroad, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we do favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Speculations in margins, the concerning of grain and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

We pledge that the prohibition party, if elected to power, to ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, with the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

We stand unequivocally for the American public school and are opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain an homogenous and harmonious people.

OTHER PARTIES DENOUNCED.

We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past to whom they do homage with the lips; as recreant to the "highest law" which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics" follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty; each protests when out of power against the infraction of the civil service laws, and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit; each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even if the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills bill and the Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and diverent principles of government, but is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt in many states to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and to so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the rights of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both the parties for the vote of the slums and their assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbitrators of the destinies of the nation. We renew our protest again these perilous tendencies and invite all citizens to join us in the up building of a party, as shown in five national campaigns, that prefers temporary defeat to an abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

The convention then adjourned till the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was crowded to suffocation at the evening session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hagans of Indianapolis, and then Chairman Ritter announced that the roll of states would be called for nominations for president. When California was reached, ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas took the stand at the request of the delegation and presented the name of Gen. John Bidwell of Chico, Cal. L. B. Logan of Ohio nominated Gideon T. Stewart, and a New York delegate nominated W. Jennings Demorest. The ballot resulted: Bidwell 590, Stewart 139, Demorest 179. Minnesota cast 22 votes for Bidwell, 1 for Demorest and 3 for Stewart; Montana, Bidwell 3, Demorest 1; North Dakota, Bidwell 3; South Dakota, Bidwell 3; Wisconsin, Bidwell 32, Stewart 6. Bidwell's nomination was then made unanimous.

The following vice presidential candidates were presented: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satterlee of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Maryland, J. B. Cranfill of Texas and Thomas Carskadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was no man's fool and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. The ballot gave Levering 380 votes, Cranfill 386, Satterlee 26 and Carskadon 21. Before the votes was announced changes were made and Cranfill received 416 votes, nine more than enough to win. The convention then adjourned sine die.

A Willing Widow.

New York Herald: A score of us were sitting in the shade of the depot building waiting for the train, which was an hour late, when a yoke of oxen attached to a queer looking old cart turned the corner. They were driven by a woman about fifty years of age, who was barefoot and wore a man's straw hat.

"Git up thar', Buck!" she exclaimed, as she laid the "gad" on the off ox with a resounding whack. "You, thar', Pete, what you a skittishun 'round that way fur? Whoa, now! Both of yous stan' still!"

She turned them up to the platform, threw down some hay taken from the cart, and came up among us to inquire of the depot agent about a barrel of salt. He was busy just then and she was waiting around when the smart Aleck of the crowd, who was traveling for a wine house, remarked in tones meant for her to overhear:

"I have always said that if I married at all I'd marry a woman who could drive oxen."

"Is that meant fur me?" she asked, as she walked straight up to him.

"Are you a widow, ma'am?"

"I am. Bin a widder ever since a sawlog rolled over Jim nine years ago."

"And you'd marry again if you had the opportunity, would you?"

"I would. When Jim lay a dyin' in the house he told me to marry again if I had a show."

"Ahem! I see. Could you love a second husband?"

"I could. It runs in our fam'ly to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition? I'm a plain woman, full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got anythin' to say spit it right out afore 'em all."

"I—I don't want to marry just now," he stammered.

"Don't, eh? Then what's the use of gettin' me on my tiptoes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you, and I jest the same as accepted you!"

"Oh! No, no! I merely made some inquiries!" he replied.

"Them inquiries was about love, sir, and my heart's a thumpin' away like all git out! I said I'd marry again, and I will. We are engaged. When do you want me to be ready?"

"Madam, you have totally misunderstood me," explained the young man, as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small. "I asked you a few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity, and mebbe they won't!" she said as she set her jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' 'round in Posey county. When a feller goes as fur as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm a tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reg'lar love or I don't know the road hum. You don't leave here, young man, till this case is settled!"

"But, ma'am, you see"——

"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry or settle?"

"How—how much?" he gasped, as he looked around and failed to find any sympathy.

"Wall, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a quarter a bar'l," she replied, as she glanced at a row of barrels down the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned except the young man. He realized that he was done for, and got out of the box by planking down the $2.50 to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to the young man:

"I've settled this case and the salt is in the cart, but I jest want to remark that if you happen this way agin, and you happen to feel so awfully cunnin' that you can't hold yourself, you'd better go slow on widders. Thar's sixteen of us 'round here, an' we all drive yeller oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go b'arfoot in the summer and sigh to git married agin. The reg'lar figger is three bar'ls of salt and a pound of tea, but owin' to your youth and that thunder storm comin' up I've let you off easy. Good day, bub; good day, all!"

THREE negroes were shot to death at Spurges, Tex. They had confessed to having outraged Mrs. Beasley and her daughter near that place.

In the McAllister Set.

Visitor—"How do you like Jane Austen's style?"

One of the hundred and fifty—"How can I tell? I don't know who her dress-maker was."

DETERMINED MEN.

Strikers at Homestead Order Deputy Sheriffs From the Town.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Affairs at Homestead have assumed an ugly phase, and serious trouble is apprehended. Yesterday H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, appealed to Sheriff McCleary for protection, and in compliance with the request ten deputies were sent to the scene this afternoon. They were met at the station by 2,000 workingmen and quietly escorted to the river, where they were placed upon the steam tug Edna and ordered to return to the city.

Previous to sending the deputies to Homestead, Sheriff McClery visited the works and called upon the advisory committee of the Amalgamated association. The committee protested against the sending of deputies to guard the property, and offered to furnish sufficient men to guard the company's property, agreeing to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The offer was, of course, refused. The sheriff has issued a notice warning all persons from assembling near the mills. All sorts of stories are afloat to-night. The men are quiet, but are determined not to permit any outside interference, and serious trouble can hardly be averted if the deputies attempt to take charge of the plant.

FORGED CHECKS FOUND.

Reason Why Charles Ronan Suddenly Leaves Hudson, Wis.

HUDSON, Wis., Special, July 6.—Charles Ronan, engaged for some months past in the furniture store of George Slater, recently forged his employer's name to four checks amounting to some $65 in all. One was cashed by John Moe, one by Max Goldberg, one by W. Hall, and the other by railroad agent Jackson. The forger has skipped the country. He is an Englishman. He came here without money and was befriended by Mr. Slater to keep him from want.

USED A KNIFE.

A South Dakota Man Attacks His Wife and Another Lady.

HURON, S. D., July 6.—N. R. Thompson was brought here to-day from Arlington by Sheriff Sheran of Kingsbury county and placed in jail on a charge of attempting to kill his wife and Mrs. Blighten with whom his wife boarded. Yesterday Thompson went to Arlington to induce his wife to return home with him, and on her refusal drew a butcher knife and cut her five times. He then attacked Mrs. Blighten, cutting her across the bowels so that the intestines protruded. Mrs. Thompson will probably recover. Mrs. Blighten will die.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At St. Louis, the rolling mill of the tin department of the E. M. Neidbinghaus mills was burned early yesterday morning. Loss about $75,000.

Frank Helmslatten, twenty-three years of age, a laborer, was murdered in Pittsburg by his two brothers-in-law. The killing was the result of a drunken brawl.

Westly Clever made an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Farmer in Vernon, Ky., yesterday, when she seized a revolver and shot her assailant dead.

Miss Dessa Garret made a balloon ascension at Bluffton, Ohio., Monday. She alighted in a stone quarry containing twenty-feet of water and was dead when taken out.

Near Murray, Ky., a thresher boiler exploded, killing Albert Hanman, the engineer, and wounding ten other persons who were assisting about the thresher, four of whom are fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79½; No. 3 spring, 75c. No. 2 red, 81c.

CORN—No. 2, 50½c.

OATS—No. 2, 33½c; No. 2 white, 34½c to 35½; No. 3 white, 34½@34½c.

RYE—No. 2, 76c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 70 to 73c.

CORN—No. 3, 43 to 44c; No. 3 yellow, 35 to 40

OATS—No. 2 white, 32 to 32½c; No. 3 white, 30½ to 32c.

RYE—No. 2, 72c.

BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c.

HAY—Choice upland quoted at $8.00, $9; No. 1 wild, $5 to 7 color, $9 to $10.50 timothy $11.50 to 12.50.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79 to 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78 to 79c; No. 2 Northern, 72 to 75c.

CORN—No. 3, 42 to 44c; No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44½c.

OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30c; No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; No. 3, 30 to 31.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c; malt, 60 to 75c.

GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $17@17.50; No. 3, $17.50 to $18.; low grade, $14 to 14.50; corn meal, bolted, $23 to 24, do unbolted, $16 to 16.50; bran, bulk, $9.20 to 9.50.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring 76c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c.

CORN—No. 3, 44 to 45½c.

OATS—No. 2, white, 33½ to 34c. No. 3, do 2½ to 33c.

BARLEY—No. 2 .57c; sample 40 to 59c.

CAMPBELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Several Names Mentioned, Including R. G. Evans of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Special, July 6.—There has been a deal of discussion to-day over what should now be done in regard to the national Republican committee. The best suggestion yet made is that Committeeman Botkin of Montana resign his place and allow the state central committee to select Commissioner Carter for the place, and then he would be made chairman of the national committee, which would be a great honor for the new state. It may be that it is now too late for action of this kind, yet it is certain that if Carter had been placed on the national committee by the Montana delegation be would now be its chairman, and there never would have been any of this trouble over the resignation or declination of Campbell of Illinois. It seems to have been something of a mistake to have selected Campbell without knowing whether he would continue as chairman during the campaign, and it also appears to have been an ill advised action for him to have gone so far as he did in settling campaign matters, and then to decline after visiting Chicago and consulting with those who have more claims upon him than the party. Campbell's action also makes considerable difference with the position that Commissioner Carter takes. Probably it means that Commissioner Carter will not now

DECLINE THE SECRETARYSHIP,

but take hold and do the best he can during the campaign, although it was his inclination to leave the secretaryship in other hands and become merely a member of the executive committee. The matter of chairmanship is still very much in doubt. Of course, Clarkson could not possibly accept it after what has transpired. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin might be selected, and there is a possibility that Robert G. Evans of Minnesota may be given a place. All of these possibilities are contingencies upon the temper of the committee and the wish of the president, which will not be ascertained or made known until he has time to consult with the party leaders as to the best method of procedure. Campbell will probably accompany the president on his trip to New York to-morrow, when the executive committee may be agreed upon. The executive committee will be called together in about ten days, when the chairman will be selected. It may be that the executive committee will go outside of the membership of the national committee for the chairman, in which case Carter would probably be selected. It is stated here to-night by persons acquainted with Montana politics that Botkin would not get out of Carter's way and that he is really opposed to the president and even sent his proxy to Sanders because he did not want to give Carter much consideration. The selection of a chairman has been a question of some importance, but there are plenty of available men who will make a first-class campaign, and it is only a question of getting the best man for the place.

CROOKSTON ENCAMPMENT.

The Second Day Proves an Exceedingly Interesting One.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Special, July 6.—The second day of the encampment was fully as interesting as the first. The day opened with salute of thirteen guns. Following this was guard mount and the exercises of old vets at the tents. Many of the Fourth of July crowds had gone home, but their places were filled by fresh recruits, and large delegations with G. A. R. posts came from Barnesville, Fargo, Moorhead, Wadena, Park Rapids. At 10:30 a procession formed and marched to the park. Here Commander C. H. Mix took charge, and introduced Edwin George as the orator. He gave an eloquent talk of almost an hour. For a time he made the air resound with the dalls so familiar to the boys in blue, while they joined with him and rent the air with loud huzzahs.

The base ball game between the Ada and Crookston nines was won by the Crookston nine by a score of 10 to 5. In the afternoon races were held at the fair grounds and resulted as follows: 2:27, Nellie first, Rowdy Boy second; time, 2:44. 2:30 pace, Dugan first, John Bonner, second; time, 2:47. Farmer's race, Bell first, Fred second. Running race, half-mile, Bangham first, Sandy second; time, :52. Bicycle race, one mile dash, E. C. Carruth first, W. D. Aldwin second, M. F. Farwell third. A heavy wind made the time slow in all races.

WHICH ONE DO YOU SAY.

When I was young for Sunday's feast
We used to have potatoes
And chicken fixings, beans, and beets,
And with them, oft, tomatoes.

But yesterday a gourmand gray,
A pig from head to fat toes,
Informed me that of vegetables
He much preferred—tomatoes.

For other folks I wouldn't care,
Although my words were not those
They proper deemed, but she I love,
She always says—tomottoes.

To fail in aught that she expects,
Intolerable the thought grows,
I trembling say: "Now, give me, please,
Tomate—tomatt—tomottoes."
—Grace MacGowan Cooke.

A HASTY MATCH.



LESS my soul! Well, this is singular!"

Supposing the reader may feel a little curious to know what it was that Mr. Gregory considered so singular, we will take the liberty of glancing over the newspaper which he has just laid down, and read the advertisement. It runs as follows.

"INFORMATION WANTED—Of Janet Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1840. If she is living, and this notice should meet her eye, she will find something very much to her advantage by calling on Peleg Brief, Attorney-at-law, No—— Court Street."

John Gregory was a substantial business man, resident in the good city of Boston, U. S. A., and was well known on 'Change some twenty years since. Although well-to-do and abundantly able to support a wife, forty-eight years had elapsed and still he was a bachelor. To tell the truth, there was very little romance about John Gregory, and if ever he did marry probably money would have more to do with determining his choice than any softer sentiment.

So John Gregory, avoiding the matrimonial snares which were laid for him by enterprising matrons who had large families of daughters to dispose of, lived quietly in a modest house for which he had been fortunate enough to secure a capable housekeeper who understood his peculiar tastes.

Janet Campbell—this was the name of the housekeeper—was of Scotch birth and lineage, but had been brought to America while yet a child, by her father, who fancied he could succeed better in building a fortune in the New World than in the Old,

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated John Gregory. "Well, this is singular! To think of its being my housekeeper, too. I've heard of such things before, but it never came home to me as I may say, before. I wonder how much money she is likely to receive, for of course it is money. 'Very much to her advantage'—that's what the notice says. I declare, I've a good mind to go and see this Mr. Brief. Janet has not seen it, and I may be in some sense considered to be her representative."

Acting upon this determination, Mr. Gregory took his hat and cane, and, with more than his usual alacrity, turned his steps in the direction of Court Street. He soon found himself in the office of Mr. Brief.

A small, dapper man turned upon him an inquiring look.

"Mr. Brief?" said John Gregory, interrogatively.

"The same," responded the little man.

"If I mistake not, you are the one who is referred to in an advertisement in this morning's paper——"

"In the matter of Janet Campbell?"

"Yes."

"Can you give any information regarding her?" asked Brief, with sudden interest.

"I think so," answered Gregory, cautiously.

"Think so! Don't you know so? Excuse my mode of speaking, but you are aware that we require something definite."

"Then, sir," said the visitor, "I may say unequivocally and positively that I know where Janet Campbell is to be found."

"Then you will have the goodness to inform me."

"Yes, but not to-day. Two days hence I will bring the person herself here. Meanwhile, as I appear as her representative, I shall be glad to know of what nature the advantage you speak of is."

"I will tell you," answered Brief, apparently satisfied of the good faith of his visitor. "You will agree that I haven't exaggerated the character of the advantage when I tell you that it is in the form of, and amounts to, five thousand pounds."

"Five thousand pounds?" repeated Gregory, hardly believing his ears.

"Yes; or twenty-five thousand dollars in our currency."

"But how did it come about? Who left the money, and how do you happen to be connected with the affair?"

"As far as I can understand, this was the way it occurred:—An uncle of Janet, by name Robert, wandered off to the East Indies, and there, happening into a profitable occupation, managed to accumulate the sum mentioned. He returned to Scotland, but being of an irritable disposition, fell out with his relatives at home, and in a fit of pique, probably, made a will devising his property to his niece, Janet. He soon afterwards died, and the will came in force. The business of finding out the heiress, who was known to be, or to have been, in this neighborhood, was intrusted to me. In order the better to succeed, I caused the advertisement which attracted your notice to be inserted in the papers. That is all I know about the matter."

"I am much obliged to you for your information, sir" said John Gregory. "In regard to finding the person you have advertised, you may set your mind entirely at rest. Day after to-morrow I will call with her in person."

So saying John Gregory bowed and left the office.

"Five thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars," he muttered to himself. "Who would have thought Janet would ever be so rich? I suppose that she won't be willing to remain as my housekeeper any longer. Can't blame her. But how am I going to get along without her? Nobody knows exactly how to suit me in every respect as she does."

John Gregory walked on awhile in thoughtful silence.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is a good deal of money," thought he. "I wonder what she'll do with it? It would be a great deal of service to me. With the help of it, I could double my business."

John Gregory thought a while longer, and a new and happy idea flashed upon him.

"There is one way of accomplishing both these desirable objects—retaining Janet in my family and obtaining possession of this money—and that is to marry her."

John was at first startled by his thought, but the longer he harbored it the more reasonable it seemed.

"To be sure, she isn't handsome, nor is she very young for that matter. However, she must be some few years younger than myself, and when a man reaches forty-eight, he can't afford to be very particular on that point. Zounds! I'm half determined—yes; I will propose, and that without waste of time."

John Gregory went home to dinner a little earlier than usual.

It so happened that Janet, for a wonder, had not succeeded so well as usual with the dinner, and this, knowing as she did how particular he was, made her feel nervous and fidgety. However, to her surprise, he ate without appearing to remark that anything was out of the way. He seemed unusually abstracted, as if he were intently thinking of something. At length he said abruptly;—

"Janet, did you come to this country in the year 1840?"

"Yes, sir," answered Janet, in surprise. "But how did you know?"

"I believe you told me once, Janet."

Another silence.

"How long have you been with me?"

"Eight years, sir."

"You have been very faithful. I have been very well satisfied with your services."

"I am sure I am glad of it, sir," said Janet, in increased surprise. "I am sorry the dinner isn't better cooked to-day, but things seemed to work contrary."

"The dinner is excellent," said Gregory. "It couldn't be better."

"Well, I declare," thought Janet, "I wonder what's come over him. I expected a scolding."

"I hope that you will always stay with me, Janet."

"I am sure, sir," said the astonished house-keeper, "I shall be happy to do so; that is, if you are satisfied with me."

"Satisfied with you! Perfectly. But it is not as a housekeeper that I desire you to remain with me."

"Not as a housekeeper!" ejaculated Janet. "I am sure," thought she, "I don't know what's come over Mr. Gregory. He does not appear at all as he usually does."

"No, Janet; not as a housekeeper. You have served me so well in that capacity that I am convinced you would make an admirable wife."

"Oh, Mr. Gregory!" exclaimed the housekeeper, blushing.

"You will not be so cruel as to refuse me?"

"But you are only joking, sir."

"Joking! I was never more serious."

"I have always thought a great deal of you, Mr. Gregory," said the spinster, hesitating, "and if you desire it very much, I—I don't know that I have any objection."

The enraptured Gregory jumped to his feet, and crossing to the opposite side of the table, imprinted a chaste salute upon the faded cheek of the staid spinster.

"You shouldn't do so, Mr. Gregory," said she with a faint scream.

"Why shouldn't I, as we are going to be married? But I say, Janet, will you be ready to have the ceremony performrd to-morrow?"

"To-morrow!" repeated Janet, startled by his precipitancy. "I haven't got anything suitable to wear. It will take at least three weeks to get ready."

"No such thing," said Gregory, promptly. "Just put on the best dress you have. That will do well enough, As for the finery which, I suppose it's natural enough for a woman to want, you shall have as much of that as you want after marriage."

"But——"

"I won't hear any but," said Gregory, decisively. "Say 'yes' or no.' Will you be ready to be married to-morrow at twelve?"

"Yes said Janet, who had been so much in the habit of obeying her employer, that she did not realize the different relationship he was about to hold to her.

"Then I will tell the Reverend Mr. Smith to be here at that time. By the way, I shall prefer to have it a private ceremony, without any unnecessary parade."

This suited Janet also. The next day at twelve, the ceremony was celebrated, and Janet Campbell became Mrs. John Gregory.

It was on the morning succeeding the marriage. Mr. Gregory having despatched his first cup of coffee, remarked:—

"By the way, Janet, I find something in the paper that concerns you."

"Concerns me?"

"Yes;" and the gentleman read aloud the advertisement, with which the reader is familiar.

"There, Janet, what do you say to that? There's a windfall for you. Five thousand pounds!"

"It doesn't mean me!" answered Janet.

"Doesn't mean you!" exclaimed her husband, in dismay. "Isn't your name Janet Campbell, and didn't you come over from Scotland in 1840?"

"Yes," said Janet; "but there was another Janet came over at the same time, a very distant relative of mine. She is the one meant in the advertisement."

"Are you quite sure?" inquired John Gregory, in great uneasiness. "Didn't you have an Uncle Robert?"

"I never had any uncle at all. She had an uncle, however."

On visiting Mr. Brief, Mr. Gregory found it was too true. The true Janet Campbell had called upon him and established her claims. He had become the Jo of the wrong Janet altogether.

WONDER IN DISTANCES.

What the Words Twenty Billions of Miles" Really Do Mean.

It requires but little effort to estimate what the words "twenty billions of miles" really mean. A billion is one million millions, and I shall endeavor to convey an idea of this amount by a few simple illustrations.

Supposing that our great forefather, Adam had begun to count as quickly as he could, and that when his life was ended his son commenced where the father had left off, and that he spent his whole life-time, day and night, counting as fast as he could, and supposing that upon his death he had enjoined upon his heirs an eternity of counting, and that they continued doing so up to the present moment, their united efforts would not yet have reached the amount of one-quarter of a billion. What depths of mystery!

Another illustration may be given to convey an idea of that unthinkable distance. If we were to take a sum equal to five times the amount of our national debt and were to expend it in two-cent postage stamps, we would get about 1,000,000,000 of them.

Now draw a line around the great city of London, including every house in the suburbs, and then take an area of equal size, stick your billion stamps side by side, touching each other, over the entire area, and you will not be able to get them all on.

After every inch of that immense surface has been covered you will have countless thousands of your billion of stamps left. That star is twenty billions of miles away!

What a wonder in distance! We cannot grasp it in our imaginations, nor are we more successful if we try to make a map of it. Suppose we proceed by first laying down the sun and then placing the earth one inch from it, that being the relative distance. Then, if we require at what distance to put your star, using the same scale, we will find that it must be placed a distance of eleven miles.

Knowing the distance of the nearest fixed star and feeling the wonderment which that very distance excites, what are we to say of the distance of the furthest of those which are visible to us? Here, indeed, is the puny mind of man bewildered beyond expression. —St. Louis Republic.

Marbled pork, that is, alternate streaks of fat and lean is produced at less cost than solid fat pork and brings a more ready sale at better prices. Nice, young, thrifty hogs, such as clover pasture, wheat bran and natural exercise will make, not highly fattened ones, are what epicures demand and pork eaters in general are beginning to look for.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

The ninth annual convention of the Rice County W. C. T. U. opened at Morristown for a two days' session.

J. B. Hunton, a prominent citizen of St. James, died. He was formerly a very successful and extensive lumberman.

In about one month's time 1,184 acres of farming property has changed hands in Rice county at an average of $19 per acre.

Excitement has been produced at Staples by the discovery of petroleum. An expert from the oil regions of Pennsylvania has arrived, and boring for oil is progressing.

John L. Orme, a stonemason, committed suicide at Montevideo by taking rat poison. He refused medical aid and death took place after intense suffering. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Congressman Castle got a gatling gun at Washington for the cavalry battalion Minnesota National Guards and it will be forwarded to Minnesota on a requisition from the adjutant general.

The Commercial Improvement Company, of Duluth with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are well known Duluth capitalists.

A reunion of veterans of McLeod county was held at Hutchinson under command of Gen. Miles. About one hundred including a few from adjoining counties were on hand and enjoyed camp life.

Hans Ugman, aged sixty, a prosperous farmer residing in the town of Fish Lake, seven miles northwest of North Branch, suicided by suspending himself to a tree with barbed wire.

A Contest on election of justice of the peace at Le Sueur last April has just been decided in favor of Felix A. Borner by 12 votes. He had been counted out by one vote.

Wm. Schultz, one of the oldest residents of Wright county, died at his home, about one mile north of Montrose. He was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children in rather destitute circumstances.

At a meeting of the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to secure takers for $50,000 worth of capital stock to the Columbia Electric Company, that proposes to move from St. Paul to Stillwater.

The livery barn, blacksmith shop and printing office at Ellsworth, were destroyed by fire. Twelve horses perished, four of which belonged to a breaker who had stopped there for the night. One mare from Adrian, valued at $1,000, was burned.

C. A. Pierce and son, of Brainerd, were at Pine Knot recently hunting. The son accidently fell down, causing the shot-gun to be discharged. The contents struck John Schunk in the small of the back, and he will probably die.

Gov. Merriam has issued a requisition for C. B. Granger, now under arrest in Chicago. Granger was formerly of St. Paul, and treasurer of Barber's Union No. 1. He is charged with having absorbed about $75 of the funds of the union.

Drews Brother's elevator at Lake Elmo burned. The building and machinery were valued at $3,000 on which there was $2,750 insurance. An engine valued at $1,000 belonging to another party was also destroyed. About $500 worth of flour and grain was also burned. The cause is unknown.

The jury in the famous usury case of J. T. Smith against the Continental Life Insurance company at Windom rendered a verdict substantially for the plaintiff for the entire amount. The $20,000, with the exception of $4,000 transferred to an innocent purchaser, is forfeited on account of usury.

Ex-State Senator Joseph Casper has filed a notice of voluntary assignment with the clerk of the court in St. Cloud. No particulars could be ascertained as to assets and liabilities. Capsee is one of the oldest merchants in the county.

A stock company has been formed at Hastings with Charles Espenchied, of St. Louis; G. W. Gardner, of Hastings; M. V. Seymour, of St. Paul, and A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, as incorporators, capital $50,000, to operate the Gardner Mills. A Cleveland Club was organized at Hastings, with R. W. Freeman as president.

The case of the state against Miss Edith Kenny, a public school teacher in Blue Earth county, who was arrested for assault in the third degree committed upon one Lizzie Straton, one of her pupils, has been finished. The state employed four of the best attorneys in the city. City Attorney Young defended the teacher. The case went to the jury who returned a verdict of not guilty after being out about 15 minutes.

The news was received at Winona of the suicide by shooting of L. W. Ady at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Ady's parents reside in Sparta, Wis., where he spent his boyhood days. He went to Virginia, where he married and went into business. He came here some time ago and was in business here. About six weeks ago he removed to Clinton, Iowa there he entered the grocery business. No reason can be assigned for the suicide other than temporary derangement.

The grand jury indicted H. A. Bruns and Thomas C Kurtz, copartners as the Merchants' bank of Moorhead. The indictment charges them with having on Feb. 6, issued a New York draft to B. L. Titus for $80.54 and receiving a check for that amount when they had no money in the New York bank. Another indictment of grand larceny in the second degree was returned against Kurtz, charging him with appropriating $1,750 he held as agent for L. S. Brokke. The plea to both indictments is not guilty.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Five hundred dollars' worth of fireworks exploded in T. E. Yerxa's store at Fargo, blowing out the front and doing a large amount of damage.

William Hartman, a deck hand employed on the steamer Alsip, fell overboard and was drowned at Grand Forks. He was a stranger here, and nothing is known of his family.

B. B. Regan, of Grand Harbor, was arrested at Devils Lake on a complaint by Mrs. Mann for sending obscene literature through the mails and held in $500 bonds for trial in the United States court. He came here from Oklahoma years ago.

Barnes county crops are in fine condition, and although sown later than other years, bid fair to catch up with crops of former years. From the outlook now, it is predicted that we will have fully as large a crop as last year.

Mrs. E. E. Hancock was knocked down at Fargo while crossing the North side bridge between Fargo and Moorhead. Her assailant ran away, but she claims to have recognized him. She is said to be in a critical condition.

A Fargo advice says: Wheat has stooled out splendidly, and with the recent rain it will shoot rapidly forward. The acreage in North Dakota is not more than 70 per cent of last year, but the grain is looking even better than at this time last year.

Thomas Graham, employed on the steamer Alsip, was drowned between two grain barges unloading at the Great Northern elevator, Grand Forks. In jumping from one barge to another his foot slipped, throwing him into the water, and the swift current sucked him under the barge.

In a recent thunder shower near Bisbee Station, 13 miles northwest of Cando, fish fell in great quantities on the farm of Senator Bisbee. The fish were from one and a half to three inches long. Some were alive but most of them were dead, although apparently quite fresh.

North Dakota Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand master, Dr. A. B. Herrick, Lisbon; deputy grand master, W. H. Ganhon, Ellendale; senior grand warden, James McDonald Grafton; junior grand warden, George L. McGregor, Jamestown; treasurer, William James, Barthgate; secretary, Frank J. Thompson, Fargo. The grand lodge meets next year at Devil's Lake.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The first annual meeting of the South Dakota Dairymen's association was held at Watertown and the people of that city entertained all who attended in an admirable manner. Horticulturists were invited to meet with the dairymen.

Miss Carrie Pullman narrowly escaped burning to death at Aberdeen by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Luckily she was standing on the opposite side of the room and escaped with a severe scorching. The fire was soon extinguished.

Ex.Gov. Bulkley, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. J. Hassler of Wahington, D. C., were at Huron recently. They had been on a visit to Forest City examining the affairs of the Forest City & Sioux City railway, in which both gentlemen are very much interested, Mr. Hassler being its general manager. The road is now being operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

The contract for grading the Yankton & Norfolk railway was awarded John Naughton, of Sioux Falls, who is under bonds to complete the work in sixty days. When this work is finished graders will be transferred to the Yankton & Sioux Falls line. A franchise for a bridge across the Missouri river recently passed congress, and it is believed that the line from Sioux Falls to Norfolk will be operated by the Great Northern or Burlington systems.

The sixth annual reunion of the Black Hills Soldiers and Sailors Association convened at Hot Springs. D. A. S. Stewart, presiding. Col. W. V. Lucas, commandant of the Soldiers Home of Hot Springs, delivered the address of welcome to the soldiers and Gen. A. R. G. Dawson, of Deadwood, responded. The feasibility of uniting the posts of Northern Nebraska and Eastern Wyoming to the Black Hills organization was discussed.

WISCONSIN.

Nels Moe, of Red Lake, was arrested and taken to Madison to answer to the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Sixteen meat markets and two storage houses in Ashland are charged with selling diseased meat by Meat Inspector Hoefle. The outcome of the charges will be watched with much interest.

The Norway House at Ashland was entered by burglars and $500 in cash, besides numerous valuables, was taken. The robbers climbed to the second story and entered the house through a window.

The Watson will contest has been settled at Eau Claire. Mrs. Clara Morton, the contestor, gets $1 cash, satisfaction of judgment for costs of $300 against her and satisfaction of a mortgage amounting to $22.60 held by the estate on her residence.

At the council chamber at Ashland, City Clerk Fitch, City Treasurer MacDonnel and Mayor Durfee sold the $75,000 5 per cent 20-year bonds. They were bought by N. N. Harris & Co., of Boston, at a premium of $4,600.

One Mike Garrity, of Eagle River, Wis., was jailed on the charge of being a procurer. He had decoyed a young girl from the Woman's Christian Temperance Home for women in Eau Claire. Garrity was arrested in a bagnio. Immediately after the police left the place with Garrity in charge the girl was taken with a fit and is dying.

Details have been completed for the educational conference to be held on July 12 and 13, on Madeline Island, under the auspices of the Lake Superior Congregational Club. Delegates will be present from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan.

The suit of the state against ex-State Treasurer Guenther to recover $70,000 of interest collected by him on deposits of public funds was continued till the supreme court has decided the test case of ex-Treasurer McFetridge and Harshaw now pending there on appeal.

Jas. Butler is under arrest at Chippewa Falls for an assault upon David Plummer in a saloon. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Butler struck Plummer with a beer glass and fractured his skull. Plummer is in a semi-conscious condition at the hospital and may die. Butler is held under bonds.

Assistant Chief W. M. Kellogg, of the West Superior fire department, was badly hurt by being thrown from a carriage while running his horse to the Eau Claire House, in response to a fire alarm. The rig struck an obstruction in the street and both horse and driver were thrown. Kellogg was picked up and carried to the Central Station. He was terribly bruised and thought to be injured internally.

IOWA.

Several persons are killed and many injured by a cloudburst in Chickasaw county, Iowa.

The 10-year-old son of H. E. Long, a well known attorney of Des Moines was drowned in the Des Moines river. The body has not been recovered.

Henry Rice, near Kier, while shooting rats accidently shot himself, completely shattering his skull. He died in a few hours.

A man, Tim DeLong, aged 54, was killed by a Rock Island train while walking on the track west of Des Moines. He leaves a large family.

Wallace Clark, 20 years of age and tired of life, attempted suicide at Ottumwa. He shot himself through the stomach and will die.

The body of Vincent Beck an old resident of Burlington, was found in a creek north of Burlington. Evidence shows he committed suicide on account of family troubles.

A Sigourney Special says: John Driver of Chicago, and J. R. Fustain, of Kansas City, have secured options on 4,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and drilling experiments thus far show a fine vein of five-foot coal.

Captain Mariner, of the steamer Rosebud, recently arrived at Sioux City, reports a cyclone at Fort Yates, S. D., June 18, that killed four Sioux Indians and crippled a number of others.

Tom Brody of Independence, was held up in the Burlington, Cedar Bapids & Northern railway yards in Cedar Rapids and robbed of $35 in money and nearly all his clothes. The robber escaped.

Lulu Sutzin, a 12-year-old girl, was run down at Cedar Rapids by a freight train while crossing a low bridge near Marion recently and instantly killed. No blame is attached to the railway men.

Frank Johnson a clerk at the Burlington Lumber Company, Burlington drew his pay and mysteriously disappeared. His books are all right and his folks think he has been foully dealt with. He is 22 years old and is married.

George W. Hughes, the son of Rev. D. L. Hughes, formerly of Vinton, is under arrest at Cedar Rapids for disturbing the peace. His family claim he refused to support them and is the cause of continual trouble. Mrs. Hughes believes from his conduct and actions he has conceived an attachment for her eldest daughter by her first husband, but she is positive there has not been the slightest reciprocity. The daughter has been so depressed and worried by the strange and unreasonable conduct of her stepfather that she packed her personal effects and left her home and her mother is ignorant of her present whereabouts.

A clever swindle was worked at Burlington on different parties by a fellow claiming to hail from Quincy Ill. He stated that his mother-in-law had just died and he wished to bring the corpse to this city for burial. He arranged with St. John's Catholic Church and the undertaking firm of Unterkircher & Sons for the burial, He had unfortunately lost his pocketbook on the train and borrowed from several parties enough to get back to Quincy on, the sums aggregating a goodly amount. He then disappeared. The grave was dug and a hearse met the train at the depot, but no corpse arrived. The fellow played the same game at Quincy.

False Teeth Made to Grow.

The French professor who makes human skulls to order has a rival in the person of Dr. Znamensky, the Russian dentist of Moscow, who has discovered a means of causing false teeth to grow to the gums as firmly as the ones nature provides. Dr. Znamensky has performed several successful operations of this character, both on human and animal subjects, the animals used being chiefly dogs and cats. He is said to make holes in the teeth and also in the patient's jawbone. After this has been performed to his satisfaction the tooth is placed in the cavity. Within twenty-four hours a soft, granular semi-fluid exudes from the jawbone and finds its way into the hole which the learned M. D. has drilled into the false tooth. This granulated growth soon hardens and holds the tooth firmly in position.—St. Louis Republic.

PRESIDENT BEN. HARRISON

DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Success Honesty Won as Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman—Disadvantages of a Great Name Overcome by Force of Sheer Merit.

Benjamin Harrison is the great great grand-son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, but his own career has now eclipsed the grandeur of his ancestry. He will be a greater figure in America history than any Republican President since Lincoln and Grant, whose great fame was won in the glaring light of a great war. Harrison will stand on an imperishable platform of personal valor in war, personal sincerity, simplicity and stalwart Republican in politics and peace, strength and prosperity in government.

He was born August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, Ohio, on the bluff overlooking the Ohio, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. He was poor and attended the old log school-house in his boyhood. When sixteen years of age (September, 1850) he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He graduated fourth in a class of sixteen in June 1852.

MARRIED AT 19.

After leaving the university young Harrison, then in his eighteenth year, began to study law in Judge Bellamy Storer's office in Cincinnati where he remained for two years. He was already in love with Miss Carrie L. Scott, the daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, the principal of the seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and they were married when Harrison was 19 and Miss Scott 18.

The personage to whom General Wallace introduces us in his description of Harrison's "make up" at the time his biographer first met him is a stripling lawyer, married, though barely out of his teens, who had hung out his shingle in Indianapolis and was ready for clients. General Wallace says:

"He was small in stature, of slender physique and what might be called a blond. His eyes were gray, tinged with blue, his hair light, reminding one of what in ancient days along the Wabash was more truly than poetically described as a "tow head." He was plainly dressed, and in that respect gave tokens of indifference to the canons of fashion. He was modest in manner, even diffident; but he had a pleasant voice and look, and did not lack for words to express himself. At first one wondered that a young man apparently so lacking in assertion should presume to entrust himself so far from home. But it was noticed that everything he undertook to do he did with remarkable sincerity and ability, and he was soon winning suits at the bar. I believe it was one of his early peculiarities not to take a case he didn't believe in."

TOO POOR TO HAVE AN OFFICE.

An soon as he was admitted to practice at the bar he located at Indianapolis. He was too poor to have an office, and John H. Rea, who was clerk of the United States District Court, offered him a desk, and the young attorney won the first case ever extended to him, The young lawyer and his wife kept house in a small one-story frame dwelling, and when business was over he went home and sawed the wood for the cooking stove.

HIS FIRST OFFICE.

His first political convention was in 1860. He was nominated by the Republican party for reporter of the Supreme Court, and elected by a majority of 9,688. It was during this canvass that young Harrison first demonstrated his power as a ready speaker. Thomas A. Hendricks, the great Indiana leader, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Harrison, many years his junior, had taken the stump for the Republican party. Mr. Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees were announced to speak at Rockville the same night Harrison was announced. The Democrats hectered the Republicans to have their young man with Hendricks and Voorhees in joint debate. They declared the Republicans were afraid to accept the challenge.

Harrison met it with this remark: "Hendricks is the head of the Democratic ticket while I am the tail of the Republican ticket. He is an experienced public debater, while I am on my first trip. But if we can't get along without showing the white feather just tell them we will consent to a joint meeting." The audience seemed to pity Harrison when they saw what kind of a job he had tackled. He spoke after Hendricks. He at once launched into the record of the Democratic party, and charged that "every Democrat in Indiana had but a few years ago conceded the truth of the proposition they now deny." Voorhees was on his feet in an instant with a denial. Harrison stopped for a moment. "I beg your pardon, fellow-citizen," he said, "I should have said every Democrat, Mr. Voorhees. He was then a Whig."

A shout of applause swept over the audience and Harrison was the victor in the night's contest. If you chance to meet a Rockville Republican even now who was there, he will rub his hands and break into exclamations. "Such a drubbing as the little man did give them! And he was so clean about it. No abuse; no blackguarding. I would walk a hundred miles to see it done over."

WAR TIMES—HOW HE WENT TO THE FRONT.

It was in 1862 that Benjamin Harrison kissed his wife and two baby children goodby and went to the front. He raised a regiment and was commissioned by Governor Morton to lead it into action as its colonel. The interview with Governor Morton was a short one.

Mr. Harrison pledged himself to raise the regiment, walked out of the Executive Mansion into a hat store, bought a Military cap, and gathered his men together with his characteristic promptness. The regiment was known as the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. It was at the battle of Resaca that Colonel Harrison first obtained an opportunity to show that he was a soldier. So great was the valor he displayed there that Gen. Hooker rode up to him on the field and exclaimed: "By God! Ben Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier for this day's work." "Fighting Joe" Hooker kept his word, and Colonel Harrison was breveted brigadier-general shortly after. It was here also that he gained the soubriquet "Little Ben," by which he is still known to the veterans.

Mr. G. McLain, a prominent Grand Army man who lost his arm at Resaca while following Gen. Harrison's lead, says of him: "No man was dearer to the boys of the line than General Harrison, and it rose from one single element in the man's character, his entire sincerity in his work, his determination to take the leading part in whatever he asked his men to do. I shall never forget the sight I had of him waving his sword in shouting in that shrill voice for which he was noted, 'come on boys.'" General Harrison served in the field until the war ended. General Harrison has taken in every campaign of the Republican party since 1860. Every Presidential year has found him on the stump lending his sterling eloquence and great popularity to the cause of the party he believed best calculated to serve his country's destinies.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In the campaign of 1876, at great personal sacrifice, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Indiana, the chief object being to strengthen his party in the Presidential fight. He lost, but he showed that he was the strongest and most popular Republican in his State. He was one of the most earnest advocates in the election of President Garfield in 1880, and the following year the Legislature of his State sent him to the United States Senate. The Legislature of his State having been made Democratic by gerrymander, he was not re-elected, but his term had expired only a few months when he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888.

His spendid canvass and triumphant election every one remembers. His crowning glory is the splendid administration he has given the country as its Chief Magistrate, an administration which friend and foe alike admits has never been surpassed, seldom equaled in times of peace in the history of the nation. In the highest office President Harrison has shown the fine traits that distinguished him in boyhood, youth and age—perfect sincerity, great independence of character and the highest sense of duty.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FORTUNE.

President Harrison owns his home at Indianapolis and one other small piece of property there. He had been the leading member of the bar of his State for fifteen years when he was nominated for President, but his law partner was authority for the statement that Benjamin Harrison was worth less than $25,000 when he was inaugurated President of the United States four years ago.

Harrison and Reid!

It is well that Benjamin Harrison won his renomination through stress, trial and in face of every doubt, suggestion, or argument that could be raised against him. A stormy convention tests the merits of a Presidential bark, and safe passage there when seas are heavy gives the best assurance of weathering the campaign against the Democracy.

With a mind of high order highly trained, patriotic in spirit, thoroughly self-poised, yet modest, clear-minded and clean-handed, Ben Harrison is a splendid Republican leader, and as a Republican President his deeds praise him.

Asked to name the candidate for Vice-President who could most strengthen the ticket and insure success in the Empire State the delegation from New York chose Whitelaw Reid, the accomplished journalist and diplomat, Born and reared in the West, Mr. Reid, as the chosen successor of Horace Greely, has won brilliant success in the East and is in fact equally representative of both sections, and a typical American and Republican of the front rank.

With such a ticket and a platform of unequaled merit the country is assured a campaign on the line of the highest and best principles of Republicanism.

Let Republicans dress their lines everywhere for a united movement against the common enemy.

THE MAN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Now boom the man who stands to-day
Upon foundations firm;
He gave us glory in the first,
He will another term.

His hands are clean, his record high,
He has no ax to grind;
He sets his country to the fore,
He puts all else behind.

He teaches foreign powers that they
And all their potentates,
Must doff their hats in presence of
The one United States.

He knows the country's greatest needs,
And with a willing hand,
He showers Protection's blessings on
The workmen of the land.

Abroad, at home, he has respect
Of all men good and true;
Thus far he's brought us safely and
He'll safely take us through

Now boom the man who stands to-day
So well equipped to run
The race to victory straightway,
His name is Harrison.

Vice-President Morton.

Speaking of Vice-President Morton the Mugwump Herald of Boston says: "It will probably prove that he had too much respect for the dignity of his office to dicker for it, and he found the ground had been cut from under him without so much as a warning of his danger." Of course there is no truth in this. Vice-President Morton has acquitted himself in a manner that merits any confidence or mark of honor the Republican party has to bestow, but it was generally understood some months ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election. That being so it was thought peculiarly fitting that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be one who would specially represent and embody the doctrine of reciprocity, and hence Mr. Reid was chosen.

The Money Plank.

There is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the Republican platform. It says what it means and means what it says in the declaration that the "Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal." The Republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coinage of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

A Convincing Argument.

Johnnie is imbibing politics from his Democratic father, but he may be all right yet. The other day he asked:

"Say, pop, ain't the Democratic party mighty old?"

"Yes, my son," replied the father, proudly; "older than any other."

"How old is it?"

"Run's clear back to the flood or thereabouts."

"Well, Noah wasn't a Democrat," dissented the youngster.

"How do you know he wasn't?"

"Because he lived on water for forty days and nights." And the argument was so convincing that the father sent Johnnie to bed.

Two Convention Echoes.

"Our honor is pledged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this question is settled in the right. It is not the negro alone who is disfranchised, it is every American." [Applause.—Fassett.

"There is a nobler future even than bringing prosperity to a country before the Republican party. [Applause.] And that future is to give every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [Cheers.] Wealth and prosperity are noble but human liberty is magnificent."—T. B. Reed.

A Great Danger.

During the four years he was in office Cleveland was handicapped by a Republican Senate. He was unable to procure the repeal of a single Republican law or the enactment of a solitary Democratic measure. With his hands so well tied, it was not possible for him to inflict on the country such injury as would certainly follow the election of a Democratic candidate this year. The situation now is such that the Democratic candidate, if elected next November, will carry both branches of Congress with him, and the country must then learn what Democratic rule is in all that the name implies.

Blaine Urges Harmony.

BOSTON, June 10.—Mr. Blaine would not consent to be interviewed, but before he left the city gave this communication to representatives of the Boston Journal:

"The resolution, energy, and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, it turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Democratic Methods.

Democrat to Voter.—What is your vote worth?

Voter (indignantly)—What do you mean?

Democrat—What will you take for it?

Voter—Oh! I see what you want. Well, I guess I'll take the Republican ticket for it. Good day.

A Good Name.

Democrat—What's the name of your horse?

Rider—Ben Harrison.

Democrat—Great Scott! What did you call him that for?

Rider—Because he is sound in wind, limb, and bottom, and can run like the d——.

ALWAYS A TOUGH LOT.

This Is a Drummer's Opinion of the Inveterate Cigarette Smoker.

"I have always noticed," remarked a drummer at the Schlosser to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "that an inveterate cigarette smoker is a very tough individual. Whether young or old, my observation has been the same. I am not speaking of your dude who puffs a cigarette occasionally. Such fellows have no character and wouldn't harm a baby but you have often seen the boys I mean. They are the bloods of the town, as wild as Mexican mustangs on a prairie. They take very kindly to the cigarette, and the more they smoke the tougher they become.

"The old cigarette smoker, as a rule, is a crafty, collected chap. He stands around in public places, with a sallow complexion due to the nicotine in his body, and cooly smokes the morsel of tobacco and white paper. Generally he is a gambler, and a slick one in handling the cards. I don't know what connection exists between cigarettes and toughness, but the fellows of this class like to smoke them. They certainly don't quiet the nerves, for used excessively they will soon wreck any constitution. The wild boys don't live very long, and I have seen a number of them after death. Their bodies had turned black; indeed, they had been smoked like ham before they died."

The Judge and The Wizard.

While riding in a street car the other day in Los Angeles a passenger missed his watch, and on turning to his neighbor to ask the time of the day he also missed his, to the great surprise of all; but to cap the climax all in the car missed their watches, and one old gentleman, jumping up exclaimed in an excited manner, pointing to Prof. Herrmann, the king wizard, "There is the thief!" A policeman appearing on the scene about that time placed the world renowned magician under arrest; but to cut the matter short, after being searched without avail, he —Herrmann, pointed to the officer and said: "Now search him." Much to that individual's surprise, on being searched nine watches were found on his person. Next morning the presiding judge fined Herrmann $50 for his little joke, and advised him to perform his remarkable feats of legerdemain on the stage only hereafter.



Ward off disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes *pure* blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it *cures*. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, it's a certain remedy.

Nothing else is "just as good." Anything "just as good" could be sold just as this is. It's the only blood-purifier that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured costs $500. Not to *you*, but to the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you the money, if you have an incurable case.

They don't believe that you have one.

LOVE ON THE STAGE.

It Is By No Means So Pleasant as It Looks.

"When a scene calls for love making," she said, "It is always the man who is the interesting figure. The leading lady turns her face to the audience and looks entranced and joyous and all that, and works up to 'Take me, I am am yours,' and then he takes her, and all the girls in the front say, 'Oh, isn't that lovely!' But it isn't so delightful for us. There is as much art in being taken as there is in taking; just the same chance there is of knocking noses over a kiss, and you are never sure which way these impassioned, just-too-elegant stage lovers are coming at you. It may be exhilarating to the matinee girl to witness a whirlwind rush across the stage and a real-in-earnest, don't-you-know, embrace. But he is very likely to step on your toe, and that hurts, besides spoiling your slippers.

"While the lovely leading man is supposed to be rapturously kissing you, he is very likely huskily informing you that his suspender has given way, and that he has to cut the scene or, may be, he is roaring a whisper in your ear to the effect that if you wear a corsage bouquet in that act again he'll leave the company. It is hard on a man to have to embrace a girl when he knows a hatpin is going to skewer his lungs together. If you happen to be small the leading man's studs catch in your bangs or scratch your chin. If you are tall the powder comes off your nose on his shoulder. I don't know which is the madder. the woman who looses the powder off her nose or the man who gets it on his coat.

"Sometimes it is you who have to make the rush. That is awful! You are almost sure to catch your foot in the ruffling of your dress and precipitate yourself into a man's diaphragm so he can't speak a word. A leading man hates that. I remember seeing a woman play Lydia Languish once with a very celebrated stage lover. You know the rush Lydia makes into Captain Absolute's arms in the third act? This Captain Absolute sat back into a Chinese urn used as a piece of stage furniture, and they had to ring down the curtain. Cicily Homespun in Heir-at-Law' run's into her lover's arm that same way.

"It upsets one so to have the leading man tell you just where to land. You are sure to land somewhere else on him, and he does not like it. Your nice, calm, slow, indifferent lovers, that girls from the orchestra find so fascinating, are dreadfully hard to play with. They have a way of building you around in a matter-of-fact style that makes you feel as if you were being sort of trundled; besides, you feel so awkward. You would never let a man make love to you that way off the stage, but of course if the leading man makes love best that way that is the way he has got to do it, and it makes no difference about you. Your nice, methodical actor, who puts some life and spirit in his work, but who, for all that, rehearses what he is going to do and then does what he rehearses, is the lover the easiest to play with, whether or no he looks the best from the front." —Pittsburg Post.

A RELIABLE SUPERSTITION.

The Fatal Number Thirteen Is Solemnly Discussed and Fixed.

Several men were talking of superstitions so common among all classes of people. As a matter of course, one of the things touched upon was the supposedly fatal number thirteen. An old colored man who happened to be within hearing distance felt moved to remark:

"I want's to tell you gem'men not to make fun o' dat dar thirteen bus'ness. I ain't superfishus, but I tell you don't you eat at no table whar dar's thirteen. I done do dat, and I hope to die if pretty near ever one of dem ain't dead and buried."

His hearers expressed surprise at his remarkable statement and asked for particulars.

"Well, some of dem got killed and one thing an' another, and some jest nachelly died. But dey is pretty near all gone to-day."

"How long ago did this thirteen at-table incident occur?"

"Now, lemme see. Been about thirty year since the war, ain't it? Well, I specs it must a happened fifteen or twenty years before the war broke out. But it makes me feel about as oneasy as though it was only yisterday. I specs I'll be the next most any day."—Chicago Times.

Cowed by a Broker.

An amusing story is told of the marquis de Mores, who recently was successful principal in another duel—it is difficult to say how many he has fought. The narrator of the story was dining at the Maison Doree with a stockbroker, well-to-do fellow, who cuts a very presentable figure in Parisian life. While the couple were engaged with their fish, the marquis de Mores entered, and favored the stockbroker with a most affable bow, to which the man of money responded with an almost contemptuous nod. "How is it," asked his companion, in amazement, "that you dare affront such a man—the most inveterate fire-eater in Paris?" "Ah, mon ami," replied the broker placidly, "six months ago I should not have ventured to do it, but now it is different. If the marquis were to challenge me he knows that I should post him on the bourse for the sum he owes me. I am quite safe until he pays me, which will be, I hope—never. C'est tout!"—London Figaro.

The Romance of a Locket.

In an interesting volume recently printed for private circulation, called "Recollections of Octogenarian," Mr. Carrick tells the following curious anecdote:—"Lady Hester Stanhope had a warm friendship for my uncle (Sir John Moore). She sent me a sword and a dram when I was four years old, with a note saying 'When you are a man come to me and I will give you a real sword for your dear uncle's sake.' The physician's who travelled with her in the East recorded that she said to him she had never known but three really great men. They were her uncle, William Pitt: her brother James Stanhope; and Sir John Moore. The last two were both killed in the Battle of Corunna. She got a lock of the hair of each, and set them in a gold locket, with the coat-of-arms and the name of each respectively. In 1814 Lady Hester determined to live permanently in Syria, and sent for her possessions—this locket being among them. The ship containing her valuables sailed and was heard of at Cyprus; soon after one of those Mediterranean squalls came on, and nothing more was ever heard of ship, crew, or cargo. Thirty years elapsed. Lady Hester had long been dead, when a letter came to the Admiralty from the Consul at Jaffa saying that an Arab had picked up on the beach a gold ornament with Frank characters. . . This was the long-lost locket; and Lord Stanhope kindly giving up his claim to it, it became Sir Graham Moore's, and is now in my possession."

Flustered.

Every man to his trade! Many an old soldier, who has faced the cannon's mouth without flinching, would find himself fairly "frightened out of his wits" if he were called upon to face an audience.

A Northern general, famous as a fighter, was at a regimental reunion sometime ago, says the New York Recorder, and was expected to propose a toast to the regiment. He made a rambling but highly eulogistic speech, and concluded by saying:

"Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty sixth New York, the last to reach the field, and the first to leave it."

He sat down amid shouts of laughter, and then, seeing that he had made some mistake, he undertook to rectify it.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you must forgive my slip of the tongue. The toast I wished to propose was: Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York equal to none.'"

There was another burst of laughter, and the general rose for the third time, but his words were lost in the general merriment, and the toast was honored as he had already proposed it.

No Comparison.

"Wadsleigh, you look down-hearted."

"I am—I played the devil yesterday."

"Lucky dog! Cheer up—I played the races."

Citizens of Ashland and Ashland county have formed a project to erect a $125,000 exposition building in Ashland, to be known as the "Palladium of the New Wisconsin."

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Four Indians are killed by a cyclone at Fort Yates.

WEBSTERS DICTIONARIES.—G. & C. Merriam Co. having won their suit against the Texas Siftings Co. New York, for offering a 40 years old reprint of the edition of Webster's Unabridged as premium for subscribers for their paper, are devoting, their attention to several other suits of a like nature now in the courts,—The Topeka Capital Co. of Topeka, Kansas, being one of the latest. They claim they are compelled to do this in justice alike to the public and to themselves and have therefore given directions to their attorney to prosecute in every case where a publisher makes use of misleading announcements.

The general store of N. W. Brist, of Milliston, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,300.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

The warehouse of the Coates Tank line Yankton was destroyed by fire. The loss $2,000; no insurance.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Valentine Berh, employed at the La Grange mill, Red Wing, caught his hand in some cog wheels, losing three fingers.

Before You Take a Pacific Slope

For the far west; before you go aboard your steamer, Pullman palace train or emigrant car, see to it that among your outfit is an adequate supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicinal safeguard specially suited to the wants of tourists, travelers, emigrants and summer sojourners. Cures nausea, dyspepsia, languor, heartburn, malaria, rheumatism, &c.

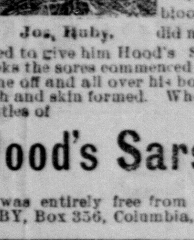
Sylvester Bell, a wealthy St. Paul bachelor, is found dead in bed. He was poisoned, and is thought to have been murdered.

For Liver Complaints take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The Stillwater school board settles the parochial school question by deciding not to lease church property for public school purposes.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of


Jos. Ruby.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

N. W. N. U. No. 29—1892

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

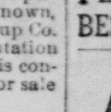
"MOTHERS' FRIEND"



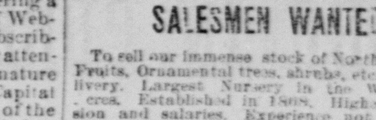
Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SSSSSSSSS
Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy For All
Blood and Skin Diseases
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.
Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

TAKE
Tutt's Tiny Pills
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.


FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

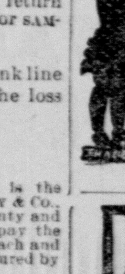
FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

CURES CATARRH


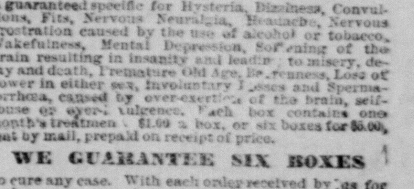
SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To sell our immense stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., for fall delivery. Largest Nursery in the West. 1200 acres. Established in 1868. Highest commission and salaries. Experience not necessary. Pay weekly. Apply at once for terms.
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
Lake City, Minn.

NERVOUS MEN!
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT, NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M.D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.


LEWIS' 98 % LYE
Powdered and Perfumed
(PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.
LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.
Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Health Restored!


Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment
A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.
THE GENUINE IN YELLOW WRAPPERS ONLY.

When You Think of It.

Mamma—"Mamie was telling me a queer thing just before she went to bed. She said that yesterday to-day was to-morrow. Did you ever think of it?"

Papa—"Yes; and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday. How does that strike you?"

A PRISONER escaped from Sing Sing recently in order that he might take his best girl to a picnic.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE
SAPOLIO
ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

WHICH ONE DO YOU SAY.

When I was young for Sunday's feast
 We used to have potatoes
And chicken fixings, beans, and beets.
 And with them, oft, tomatoes.

But yesterday a gourmand gray,
 A pig from head to fat toes,
Informed me that of vegetables
 He much preferred—tomatoes,

For other folks I wouldn't care,
 Although my words were not those
They proper deemed, but she I love,
 She always says—tomottoes.

To fail in aught that she expects,
 Intolerable the thought grows,
I trembling say: "Now, give me, please,
 Tomate—tomatt—tomottoes."
—Grace MacGowan Cooke.

A HASTY MATCH.



"BLESS my soul! Well, this is singular!"

Supposing the reader may feel a little curious to know what it was that Mr. Gregory considered so singular, we will take the liberty of glancing over the newspaper which he has just laid down, and read the advertisement. It runs as follows.

"INFORMATION WANTED—Of Janet Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1840. If she is living, and this notice should meet her eye, she will find something very much to her advantage by calling on Peleg Brief, Attorney-at-law, No—— Court Street."

John Gregory was a substantial business man, resident in the good city of Boston, U. S. A., and was well known on 'Change some twenty years since. Although well-to-do and abundantly able to support a wife, forty-eight years had elapsed and still he was a bachelor. To tell the truth, there was very little romance about John Gregory, and if ever he did marry probably money would have more to do with determining his choice than any softer sentiment.

So John Gregory, avoiding the matrimonial snares which were laid for him by enterprising matrons who had large families of daughters to dispose of, lived quietly in a modest house for which he had been fortunate enough to secure a capable housekeeper who understood his peculiar tastes.

Janet Campbell—this was the name of the housekeeper—was of Scotch birth and lineage, but had been brought to America while yet a child, by her father, who fancied he could succeed better in building a fortune in the New World than in the Old,

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated John Gregory. "Well, this is singular! To think of its being my housekeeper, too. I've heard of such things before, but it never came home to me as I may say, before. I wonder how much money she is likely to receive, for of course it is money. 'Very much to her advantage'—that's what the notice says. I declare, I've a good mind to go and see this Mr. Brief. Janet has not seen it, and I may be in some sense considered to be her representative."

Acting upon this determination, Mr. Gregory took his hat and cane, and, with more than his usual alacrity, turned his steps in the direction of Court Street. He soon found himself in the office of Mr. Brief.

A small, dapper man turned upon him an inquiring look.

"Mr. Brief?" said John Gregory, interrogatively.

"The same." responded the little man.

"If I mistake not, you are the one who is referred to in an advertisement in this morning's paper——"

"In the matter of Janet Campbell?"

"Yes."

"Can you give any information regarding her?" asked Brief, with sudden interest.

"I think so," answered Gregory, cautiously.

"Think so! Don't you know so? Excuse my mode of speaking, but you are aware that we require something definite."

"Then, sir," said the visitor, "I may say unequivocally and positively that I know where Janet Campbell is to to be found."

"Then you will have the goodness to inform me."

"Yes, but not to-day. Two days hence I will bring the person herself here. Meanwhile, as I appear as her representative, I shall be glad to know of what nature the advantage you speak of is."

"I will tell you," answered Brief, apparently satisfied of the good faith of his visitor. "You will agree that I haven't exaggerated the character of the advantage when I tell you that it is in the form of, and amounts to, five thousand pounds."

"Five thousand pounds?" repeated Gregory, hardly believing his ears.

"Yes; or twenty-five thousand dollars in our currency."

"But how did it come about? Who left the money, and how do you happen to be connected with the affair?"

"As far as I can understand, this was the way it occurred:—An uncle of Janet, by name Robert, wandered off to the East Indies, and there, happening into a profitable occupation, managed to accumulate the sum mentioned. He returned to Scotland, but being of an irritable disposition, fell out with his relatives at home, and in a fit of pique, probably, made a will devising his property to his niece, Janet. He soon afterwards died, and the will came in force. The business of finding out the heiress, who was known to be, or to have been, in this neighborhood, was intrusted to me. In order the better to succeed, I caused the advertisement which attracted your notice to be inserted in the papers. That is all I know about the matter."

"I am much obliged to you for your information, sir" said John Gregory. "In regard to finding the person you have advertised, you may set your mind entirely at rest. Day after tomorrow I will call with her in person."

So saying John Gregory bowed and left the office.

"Five thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars," he muttered to himself. "Who would have thought Janet would ever be so rich? I suppose that she won't be willing to remain as my housekeeper any longer. Can't blame her. But how am I going to get along without her? Nobody knows exactly how to suit me in every respect as she does."

John Gregory walked on awhile in thoughtful silence.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is a good deal of money," thought he. "I wonder what she'll do with it? It would be a great deal of service to me. With the help of it, I could double my business."

John Gregory thought a while longer, and a new and happy idea flashed upon him.

"There is one way of accomplishing both these desirable objects—retaining Janet in my family and obtaining possession of this money—and that is to marry her."

John was at first startled by his thought, but the longer he harbored it the more reasonable it seemed.

"To be sure, she isn't handsome, nor is she very young for that matter. However, she must be some few years younger than myself, and when a man reaches forty-eight, he can't afford to be very particular on that point. Zounds! I'm half determined—yes; I will propose, and that without waste of time."

John Gregory went home to dinner a little earlier than usual.

It so happened that Janet, for a wonder, had not succeeded so well as usual with the dinner, and this, knowing as she did how particular he was, made her feel nervous and fidgety. However, to her surprise, he ate without appearing to remark that anything was out of the way. He seemed unusually abstracted, as if he were intently thinking of something. At length he said abruptly;—

"Janet, did you come to this country in the year 1840?"

"Yes, sir," answered Janet, in surprise. "But how did you know?"

"I believe you told me once, Janet."

Another silence.

"How long have you been with me?"

"Eight years, sir."

"You have been very faithful. I have been very well satisfied with your services."

"I am sure I am glad of it, sir," said Janet, in increased surprise. "I am sorry the dinner isn't better cooked to-day, but things seemed to work contrary."

"The dinner is excellent," said Gregory. "It couldn't be better."

"Well, I declare," thought Janet, "I wonder what's come over him. I expected a scolding."

"I hope that you will always stay with me, Janet."

"I am sure, sir," said the astonished house-keeper, "I shall be happy to do so; that is, if you are satisfied with me."

"Satisfied with you! Perfectly. But it is not as a housekeeper that I desire you to remain with me."

"Not as a housekeeper!" ejaculated Janet. "I am sure," thought she, "I don't know what's come over Mr. Gregory. He does not appear at all as he usually does."

"No, Janet; not as a housekeeper. You have served me so well in that capacity that I am convinced you would make an admirable wife."

"Oh, Mr. Gregory!" exclaimed the housekeeper, blushing.

"You will not be so cruel as to refuse me?"

"But you are only joking, sir."

"Joking! I was never more serious."

"I have always thought a great deal of you, Mr. Gregory," said the spinster, hesitating, "and if you desire it very much, I—I don't know that I have any objection."

The enraptured Gregory jumped to his feet, and crossing to the opposite side of the table, imprinted a chaste salute upon the faded cheek of the staid spinster.

"You shouldn't do so, Mr. Gregory," said she with a faint scream.

"Why shouldn't I, as we are going to be married? But I say, Janet, will you be ready to have the ceremony performrd to-morrow?"

"To-morrow!" repeated Janet, startled by his precipitancy. "I haven't got anything suitable to wear. It will take at least three weeks to get ready."

"No such thing," said Gregory, promptly. "Just put on the best dress you have. That will do well enough, As for the finery which, I suppose it's natural enough for a woman to want, you shall have as much of that as you want after marriage."

"But——"

"I won't hear any but," said Gregory, decisively. "Say 'yes' or no.' Will you be ready to be married tomorrow at twelve?"

"Yes said Janet, who had been so much in the habit of obeying her employer, that she did not realize the different relationship he was about to hold to her.

"Then I will tell the Reverend Mr. Smith to be here at that time. By the way, I shall prefer to have it a private ceremony, without any unnecessary parade."

This suited Janet also. The next day at twelve, the ceremony was celebrated, and Janet Campbell became Mrs. John Gregory.

It was on the morning succeeding the marriage. Mr. Gregory having despatched his first cup of coffee, remarked:—

"By the way, Janet, I find something in the paper that concerns you."

"Concerns me?"

"Yes;" and the gentleman read aloud the advertisement, with which the reader is familiar.

"There, Janet, what do you say to that? There's a windfall for you. Five thousand pounds!"

"It doesn't mean me!" answered Janet.

"Doesn't mean you!" exclaimed her husband, in dismay. "Isn't your name Janet Campbell, and didn't you come over from Scotland in 1840?"

"Yes," said Janet; "but there was another Janet came over at the same time, a very distant relative of mine. She is the one meant in the advertisement."

"Are you quite sure?" inquired John Gregory, in great uneasiness. "Didn't you have an Uncle Robert?"

"I never had any uncle at all. She had an uncle, however."

On visiting Mr. Brief, Mr. Gregory found it was too true. The true Janet Campbell had called upon him and established her claims. He had become the Jo of the wrong Janet altogether.

WONDER IN DISTANCES.

What the Words Twenty Billions of Miles" Really Do Mean.

It requires but little effort to estimate what the words "twenty billions of miles" really mean. A billion is one million millions, and I shall endeavor to convey an idea of this amount by a few simple illustrations.

Supposing that our great forefather, Adam had begun to count as quickly as he could, and that when his life was ended his son commenced where the father had left off, and that he spent his whole life-time, day and night, counting as fast as he could, and supposing that upon his death he had enjoined upon his heirs an eternity of counting, and that they continued doing so up to the present moment, their united efforts would not yet have reached the amount of one-quarter of a billion. What depths of mystery!

Another illustration may be given to convey an idea of that unthinkable distance. If we were to take a sum equal to five times the amount of our national debt and were to expend it in two-cent postage stamps, we would get about 1,000,000,000 of them.

Now draw a line around the great city of London, including every house in the suburbs, and then take an area of equal size, stick your billion stamps side by side, touching each other, over the entire area, and you will not be able to get them all on.

After every inch of that immense surface has been covered you will have countless thousands of your billion of stamps left. That star is twenty billions of miles away!

What a wonder in distance! We cannot grasp it in our imaginations, nor are we more successful if we try to make a map of it. Suppose we proceed by first laying down the sun and then placing the earth one inch from it, that being the relative distance. Then, if we require at what distance to put your star, using the same scale, we will find that it must be placed a distance of eleven miles.

Knowing the distance of the nearest fixed star and feeling the wonderment which that very distance excites, what are we to say of the distance of the furthest of those which are visible to us? Here, indeed, is the puny mind of man bewildered beyond expression. —St. Louis Republic.

Marbled pork, that is, alternate streaks of fat and lean is produced at less cost than solid fat pork and brings a more ready sale at better prices. Nice, young, thrifty hogs, such as clover pasture, wheat bran and natural exercise will make, not highly fattened ones, are what epicures demand and pork eaters in general are beginning to look for.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

The ninth annual convention of the Rice County W. C. T. U. opened at Morristown for a two days' session.

J. B. Hunton, a prominent citizen of St. James, died. He was formerly a very successful and extensive lumberman.

In about one month's time 1,184 acres of farming property has changed hands in Rice county at an average of $19 per acre.

Excitement has been produced at Staples by the discovery of petroleum. An expert from the oil regions of Pennsylvania has arrived, and boring for oil is progressing.

John L. Orme, a stonemason, committed suicide at Montevideo by taking rat poison. He refused medical aid and death took place after intense suffering. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Congressman Castle got a gatling gun at Washington for the cavalry battalion Minnesota National Guards and it will be forwarded to Minnesota on a requisition from the adjutant general.

The Commercial Improvement Company, of Duluth with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are well known Duluth capitalists.

A reunion of veterans of McLeod county was held at Hutchinson under command of Gen. Miles. About one hundred including a few from adjoining counties were on hand and enjoyed camp life.

Hans Ugman, aged sixty, a prosperous farmer residing in the town of Fish Lake, seven miles northwest of North Branch, suicided by suspending himself to a tree with barbed wire.

A Contest on election of justice of the peace at Le Sueur last April has just been decided in favor of Felix A. Borner by 12 votes. He had been counted out by one vote.

Wm. Schultz, one of the oldest residents of Wright county, died at his home, about one mile north of Montrose. He was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children in rather destitute circumstances.

At a meeting of the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to secure takers for $50,000 worth of capital stock to the Columbia Electric Company, that proposes to move from St. Paul to Stillwater.

The livery barn, blacksmith shop and printing office at Ellsworth, were destroyed by fire. Twelve horses perished, four of which belonged to a breaker who had stopped there for the night. One mare from Adrian, valued at $1,000, was burned.

C. A. Pierce and son, of Brainerd, were at Pine Knot recently hunting. The son accidently fell down, causing the shot-gun to be discharged. The contents struck John Schunk in the small of the back, and he will probably die.

Gov. Merriam has issued a requisition for C. B. Granger, now under arrest in Chicago. Granger was formerly of St. Paul, and treasurer of Barber's Union No. 1. He is charged with having absorbed about $75 of the funds of the union.

Drews Brother's elevator at Lake Elmo burned. The building and machinery were valued at $3,000 on which there was $2,750 insurance. An engine valued at $1,000 belonging to another party was also destroyed. About $500 worth of flour and grain was also burned. The cause is unknown.

The jury in the famous usury case of J. T. Smith against the Continental Life Insurance company at Windom rendered a verdict substantially for the plaintiff for the entire amount. The $20,000, with the exception of $4,000 transferred to an innocent purchaser, is forfeited on account of usury.

Ex-State Senator Joseph Casper has filed a notice of voluntary assignment with the clerk of the court in St. Cloud. No particulars could be ascertained as to assets and liabilities. Capsee is one of the oldest merchants in the county.

A stock company has been formed at Hastings with Charles Espenchied, of St. Louis; G. W. Gardner, of Hastings; M. V. Seymour, of St. Paul, and A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, as incorporators, capital $50,000, to operate the Gardner Mills. A Cleveland Club was organized at Hastings, with R. W. Freeman as president.

The case of the state against Miss Edith Kenny, a public school teacher in Blue Earth county, who was arrested for assault in the third degree committed upon one Lizzie Straton, one of her pupils, has been finished. The state employed four of the best attorneys in the city. City Attorney Young defended the teacher. The case went to the jury who returned a verdict of not guilty after being out about 15 minutes.

The news was received at Winona of the suicide by shooting of L. W. Ady at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Ady's parents reside in Sparta, Wis., where he spent his boyhood days. He went to Virginia, where he married and went into business. He came here some time ago and was in business here. About six weeks ago he removed to Clinton, Iowa there he entered the grocery business. No reason can be assigned for the suicide other than temporary derangement.

The grand jury indicted H. A. Bruns and Thomas C Kurtz, copartners as the Merchants' bank of Moorhead. The indictment charges them with having on Feb. 6, issued a New York draft to B. L. Titus for $80.54 and receiving a check for that amount when they had no money in the New York bank. Another indictment of grand larceny in the second degree was returned against Kurtz, charging him with appropriating $1,750 he held as agent for L. S. Brokke. The plea to both indictments is not guilty.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Five hundred dollars' worth of fireworks exploded in T. E. Yerxa's store at Fargo, blowing out the front and doing a large amount of damage.

William Hartman, a deck hand employed on the steamer Alsip, fell overboard and was drowned at Grand Forks. He was a stranger here, and nothing is known of his family.

B. B. Regan, of Grand Harbor, was arrested at Devils Lake on a complaint by Mrs. Mann for sending obscene literature through the mails and held in $500 bonds for trial in the United States court. He came here from Oklahoma years ago.

Barnes county crops are in fine condition, and although sown later than other years, bid fair to catch up with crops of former years. From the outlook now, it is predicted that we will have fully as large a crop as last year.

Mrs. E. E. Hancock was knocked down at Fargo while crossing the North side bridge between Fargo and Moorhead. Her assailant ran away, but she claims to have recognized him. She is said to be in a critical condition.

A Fargo advice says: Wheat has stooled out splendidly, and with the recent rain it will shoot rapidly forward. The acreage in North Dakota is not more than 70 per cent of last year, but the grain is looking even better than at this time last year.

Thomas Graham, employed on the steamer Alsip, was drowned between two grain barges unloading at the Great Northern elevator, Grand Forks. In jumping from one barge to another his foot slipped, throwing him into the water, and the swift current sucked him under the barge.

In a recent thunder shower near Bisbee Station, 13 miles northwest of Cando, fish fell in great quantities on the farm of Senator Bisbee. The fish were from one and a half to three inches long. Some were alive but most of them were dead, although apparently quite fresh.

North Dakota Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand master, Dr. A. B. Herrick, Lisbon; deputy grand master, W. H. Ganhon, Ellendale; senior grand warden, James McDonald Grafton; junior grand warden, George L. McGregor, Jamestown; treasurer, William James, Barthgate; secretary, Frank J. Thompson, Fargo. The grand lodge meets next year at Devil's Lake.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The first annual meeting of the South Dakota Dairymen's association was held at Watertown and the people of that city entertained all who attended in an admirable manner. Horticulturists were invited to meet with the dairymen.

Miss Carrie Pullman narrowly escaped burning to death at Aberdeen by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Luckily she was standing on the opposite side of the room and escaped with a severe scorching. The fire was soon extinguished.

Ex-Gov. Bulkley, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. J. Hassler of Wahington, D. C., were at Huron recently. They had been on a visit to Forest City examining the affairs of the Forest City & Sioux City railway, in which both gentlemen are very much interested, Mr. Hassler being its general manager. The road is now being operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

The contract for grading the Yankton & Norfolk railway was awarded John Naughton, of Sioux Falls, who is under bonds to complete the work in sixty days. When this work is finished graders will be transferred to the Yankton & Sioux Falls line. A franchise for a bridge across the Missouri river recently passed congress, and it is believed that the line from Sioux Falls to Norfolk will be operated by the Great Northern or Burlington systems.

The sixth annual reunion of the Black Hills Soldiers and Sailors Association convened at Hot Springs. D. A. S. Stewart, presiding. Col. W. V. Lucas, commandant of the Soldiers Home of Hot Springs, delivered the address of welcome to the soldiers and Gen. A. R. G. Dawson, of Deadwood, responded. The feasibility of uniting the posts of Northern Nebraska and Eastern Wyoming to the Black Hills organization was discussed.

WISCONSIN.

Nels Moe, of Red Lake, was arrested and taken to Madison to answer to the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Sixteen meat markets and two storage houses in Ashland are charged with selling diseased meat by Meat Inspector Hoefle. The outcome of the charges will be watched with much interest.

The Norway House at Ashland was entered by burglars and $500 in cash, besides numerous valuables, was taken. The robbers climbed to the second story and entered the house through a window.

The Watson will contest has been settled at Eau Claire. Mrs. Clara Morton, the contestor, gets $1 cash, satisfaction of judgment for costs of $300 against her and satisfaction of a mortgage amounting to $22.60 held by the estate on her residence.

At the council chamber at Ashland, City Clerk Fitch, City Treasurer MacDonnel and Mayor Durfee sold the $75,000 5 per cent 20-year bonds. They were bought by N. N. Harris & Co., of Boston, at a premium of $4,600.

One Mike Garrity, of Eagle River, Wis., was jailed on the charge of being a procurer. He had decoyed a young girl from the Woman's Christian Temperance Home for women in Eau Claire. Garrity was arrested in a bagnio. Immediately after the police left the place with Garrity in charge the girl was taken with a fit and is dying.

Details have been completed for the educational conference to be held on July 12 and 13, on Madeline Island, under the auspices of the Lake Superior Congregational Club. Delegates will be present from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan.

The suit of the state against ex-State Treasurer Guenther to recover $70,000 of interest collected by him on deposits of public funds was continued till the supreme court has decided the test case of ex-Treasurer McFetridge and Harshaw now pending there on appeal.

Jas. Butler is under arrest at Chippewa Falls for an assault upon David Plummer in a saloon. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Butler struck Plummer with a beer glass and fractured his skull. Plummer is in a semi-conscious condition at the hospital and may die. Butler is held under bonds.

Assistant Chief W. M. Kellogg, of the West Superior fire department, was badly hurt by being thrown from a carriage while running his horse to the Eau Claire House, in response to a fire alarm. The rig struck an obstruction in the street and both horse and driver were thrown. Kellogg was picked up and carried to the Central Station. He was terribly bruised and thought to be injured internally.

IOWA.

Several persons are killed and many injured by a cloudburst in Chickasaw county, Iowa.

The 10-year-old son of H. E. Long, a well known attorney of Des Moines was drowned in the Des Moines river. The body has not been recovered.

Henry Rice, near Kier, while shooting rats accidently shot himself, completely shattering his skull. He died in a few hours.

A man, Tim DeLong, aged 54, was killed by a Rock Island train while walking on the track west of Des Moines. He leaves a large family.

Wallace Clark, 20 years of age and tired of life, attempted suicide at Ottumwa. He shot himself through the stomach and will die.

The body of Vincent Beck an old resident of Burlington, was found in a creek north of Burlington. Evidence shows he committed suicide on account of family troubles.

A Sigourney Special says: John Driver of Chicago, and J. R. Fustain, of Kansas City, have secured options on 4,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and drilling experiments thus far show a fine vein of five-foot coal.

Captain Mariner, of the steamer Rosebud, recently arrived at Sioux City, reports a cyclone at Fort Yates, S. D., June 18, that killed four Sioux Indians and crippled a number of others.

Tom Brody of Independence, was held up in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway yards in Cedar Rapids and robbed of $35 in money and nearly all his clothes. The robber escaped.

Lulu Sutzin, a 12-year-old girl, was run down at Cedar Rapids by a freight train while crossing a low bridge near Marion recently and instantly killed. No blame is attached to the railway men.

Frank Johnson a clerk at the Burlington Lumber Company, Burlington drew his pay and mysteriously disappeared. His books are all right and his folks think he has been foully dealt with. He is 22 years old and is married.

George W. Hughes, the son of Rev. D. L. Hughes, formerly of Vinton, is under arrest at Cedar Rapids for disturbing the peace. His family claim he refused to support them and is the cause of continual trouble. Mrs. Hughes believes from his conduct and actions he has conceived an attachment for her eldest daughter by her first husband, but she is positive there has not been the slightest reciprocity. The daughter has been so depressed and worried by the strange and unreasonable conduct of her stepfather that she packed her personal effects and left her home and her mother is ignorant of her present whereabouts.

A clever swindle was worked at Burlington on different parties by a fellow claiming to hail from Quincy Ill. He stated that his mother-in-law had just died and he wished to bring the corpse to this city for burial. He arranged with St. John's Catholic Church and the undertaking firm of Unterkircher & Sons for the burial, He had unfortunately lost his pocketbook on the train and borrowed from several parties enough to get back to Quincy on, the sums aggregating a goodly amount. He then disappeared. The grave was dug and a hearse met the train at the depot, but no corpse arrived. The fellow played the same game at Quincy.

False Teeth Made to Grow.

The French professor who makes human skulls to order has a rival in the person of Dr. Znamensky, the Russian dentist of Moscow, who has discovered a means of causing false teeth to grow to the gums as firmly as the ones nature provides. Dr. Znamensky has performed several successful operations of this character, both on human and animal subjects, the animals used being chiefly dogs and cats. He is said to make holes in the teeth and also in the patient's jawbone. After this has been performed to his satisfaction the tooth is placed in the cavity. Within twenty-four hours a soft, granular semi-fluid exudes from the jawbone and finds its way into the hole which the learned M. D. has drilled into the false tooth. This granulated growth soon hardens and holds the tooth firmly in position.—St. Louis Republic.

PRESIDENT BEN. HARRISON

DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Success Honesty Won as Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman—Disadvantages of a Great Name Overcome by Force of Sheer Merit.

Benjamin Harrison is the great great grand-son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, but his own career has now eclipsed the grandeur of his ancestry. He will be a greater figure in America history than any Republican President since Lincoln and Grant, whose great fame was won in the glaring light of a great war. Harrison will stand on an imperishable platform of personal valor in war, personal sincerity, simplicity and stalwart Republican in politics and peace, strength and prosperity in government.

He was born August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, Ohio, on the bluff overlooking the Ohio, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. He was poor and attended the old log school-house in his boyhood. When sixteen years of age (September, 1850) he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He graduated fourth in a class of sixteen in June 1852.

MARRIED AT 19.

After leaving the university young Harrison, then in his eighteenth year, began to study law in Judge Bellamy Storer's office in Cincinnati where he remained for two years. He was already in love with Miss Carrie L. Scott, the daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, the principal of the seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and they were married when Harrison was 19 and Miss Scott 18.

The personage to whom General Wallace introduces us in his description of Harrison's "make up" at the time his biographer first met him is a stripling lawyer, married, though barely out of his teens, who had hung out his shingle in Indianapolis and was ready for clients. General Wallace says:

"He was small in stature, of slender physique and what might be called a blond. His eyes were gray, tinged with blue, his hair light, reminding one of what in ancient days along the Wabash was more truly than poetically described as a "tow head." He was plainly dressed, and in that respect gave tokens of indifference to the canons of fashion. He was modest in manner, even diffident; but he had a pleasant voice and look, and did not lack for words to express himself. At first one wondered that a young man apparently so lacking in assertion should presume to entrust himself so far from home. But it was noticed that everything he undertook to do he did with remarkable sincerity and ability, and he was soon winning suits at the bar. I believe it was one of his early peculiarities not to take a case he didn't believe in."

TOO POOR TO HAVE AN OFFICE.

An soon as he was admitted to practice at the bar he located at Indianapolis. He was too poor to have an office, and John H. Rea, who was clerk of the United States District Court, offered him a desk, and the young attorney won the first case ever extended to him, The young lawyer and his wife kept house in a small one-story frame dwelling, and when business was over he went home and sawed the wood for the cooking stove.

HIS FIRST OFFICE.

His first political convention was in 1860. He was nominated by the Republican party for reporter of the Supreme Court, and elected by a majority of 9,688. It was during this canvass that young Harrison first demonstrated his power as a ready speaker. Thomas A. Hendricks, the great Indiana leader, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Harrison, many years his junior, had taken the stump for the Republican party. Mr. Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees were announced to speak at Rockville the same night Harrison was announced. The Democrats hectored the Republicans to have their young man with Hendricks and Voorhees in joint debate. They declared the Republicans were afraid to accept the challenge.

Harrison met it with this remark: "Hendricks is the head of the Democratic ticket while I am the tail of the Republican ticket. He is an experienced public debater, while I am on my first trip. But if we can't get along without showing the white feather just tell them we will consent to a joint meeting." The audience seemed to pity Harrison when they saw what kind of a job he had tackled. He spoke after Hendricks. He at once launched into the record of the Democratic party, and charged that "every Democrat in Indiana had but a few years ago conceded the truth of the proposition they now deny." Voorhees was on his feet in an instant with a denial. Harrison stopped for a moment. "I beg your pardon, fellow-citizen," he said, "I should have said every Democrat, Mr. Voorhees. He was then a Whig."

A shout of applause swept over the audience and Harrison was the victor in the night's contest. If you chance to meet a Rockville Republican even now who was there, he will rub his hands and break into exclamations. "Such a drubbing as the little man did give them! And he was so clean about it. No abuse; no blackguarding. I would walk a hundred miles to see it done over."

WAR TIMES—HOW HE WENT TO THE FRONT.

It was in 1862 that Benjamin Harrison kissed his wife and two baby children goodby and went to the front. He raised a regiment and was commissioned by Governor Morton to lead it into action as its colonel. The interview with Governor Morton was a short one.

Mr. Harrison pledged himself to raise the regiment, walked out of the Executive Mansion into a hat store, bought a Military cap, and gathered his men together with his characteristic promptness. The regiment was known as the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. It was at the battle of Resaca that Colonel Harrison first obtained an opportunity to show that he was a soldier. So great was the valor he displayed there that Gen. Hooker rode up to him on the field and exclaimed: "By God! Ben Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier for this day's work." "Fighting Joe" Hooker kept his word, and Colonel Harrison was breveted brigadier-general shortly after. It was here also that he gained the soubriquet "LittleBen," by which he is still known to the veterans.

Mr. G. McLain, a prominent Grand Army man who lost his arm at Resaca while following Gen. Harrison's lead, says of him: "No man was dearer to the boys of the line than General Harrison, and it rose from one single element in the man's character, his entire sincerity in his work, his determination to take the leading part in whatever he asked his men to do. I shall never forget the sight I had of him waving his sword in shouting in that shrill voice for which he was noted, 'come on boys.'" General Harrison served in the field until the war ended. General Harrison has taken in every campaign of the Republican party since 1860. Every Presidential year has found him on the stump lending his sterling eloquence and great popularity to the cause of the party he believed best calculated to serve his country's destinies.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In the campaign of 1876, at great personal sacrifice, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Indiana, the chief object being to strengthen his party in the Presidential fight. He lost, but he showed that he was the strongest and most popular Republican in his State. He was one of the most earnest advocates in the election of President Garfield in 1880, and the following year the Legislature of his State sent him to the United States Senate. The Legislature of his State having been made Democratic by gerrymander, he was not re-elected, but his term had expired only a few months when he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888.

His splendid canvass and triumphant election every one remembers. His crowning glory is the splendid administration he has given the country as its Chief Magistrate, an administration which friend and foe alike admits has never been surpassed, seldom equaled in times of peace in the history of the nation. In the highest office President Harrison has shown the fine traits that distinguished him in boyhood, youth and age—perfect sincerity, great independence of character and the highest sense of duty.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FORTUNE.

President Harrison owns his home at Indianapolis and one other small piece of property there. He had been the leading member of the bar of his State for fifteen years when he was nominated for President, but his law partner was authority for the statement that Benjamin Harrison was worth less than $25,000 when he was inaugurated President of the United States four years ago.

Harrison and Reid!

It is well that Benjamin Harrison won his renomination through stress, trial and in face of every doubt, suggestion, or argument that could be raised against him. A stormy convention tests the merits of a Presidential bark, and safe passage there when seas are heavy gives the best assurance of weathering the campaign against the Democracy.

With a mind of high order highly trained, patriotic in spirit, thoroughly self-poised, yet modest, clear-minded and clean-handed, Ben Harrison is a splendid Republican leader, and as a Republican President his deeds praise him.

Asked to name the candidate for Vice-President who could most strengthen the ticket and insure success in the Empire State the delegation from New York chose Whitelaw Reid, the accomplished journalist and diplomat, Born and reared in the West, Mr. Reid, as the chosen successor of Horace Greely, has won brilliant success in the East and is in fact equally representative of both sections, and a typical American and Republican of the front rank.

With such a ticket and a platform of unequaled merit the country is assured a campaign on the line of the highest and best principles of Republicanism

Let Republicans dress their lines everywhere for a united movement against the common enemy.

THE MAN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Now boom the man who stands to-day
 Upon foundations firm;
He gave us glory in the first,
 He will another term.

His hands are clean, his record high,
 He has no ax to grind;
He sets his country to the fore,
 He puts all else behind.

He teaches foreign powers that they
 And all their potentates,
Must doff their hats in presence of
 The one United States.

He knows the country's greatest needs,
 And with a willing hand,
He showers Protection's blessings on
 The workmen of the land.

Abroad, at home, he has respect
 Of all men good and true;
Thus far he's brought us safely and
 He'll safely take us through

Now boom the man who stands to-day
 So well equipped to run
The race to victory straightway,
 His name is Harrison.

Vice-President Morton.

Speaking of Vice-President Morton the Mugwump Herald of Boston says: "It will probably prove that he had too much respect for the dignity of his office to dicker for it, and he found the ground had been cut from under him without so much as a warning of his danger." Of course there is no truth in this. Vice-President Morton has acquitted himself in a manner that merits any confidence or mark of honor the Republican party has to bestow, but it was generally understood some months ago that he would not be a candidate for reelection. That being so it was thought peculiarly fitting that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be one who would specially represent and embody the doctrine of reciprocity, and hence Mr. Reid was chosen.

The Money Plank.

There is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the Republican platform. It says what it means and means what it says in the declaration that the "Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal." The Republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coinage of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

A Convincing Argument.

Johnnie is imbibing politics from his Democratic father, but he may be all right yet. The other day he asked:

"Say, pop, ain't the Democratic party mighty old?"

"Yes, my son," replied the father, proudly; "older than any other."

"How old is it?"

"Run's clear back to the flood or thereabouts."

"Well, Noah wasn't a Democrat," dissented the youngster.

"How do you know he wasn't?"

"Because he lived on water for forty days and nights." And the argument was so convincing that the father sent Johnnie to bed.

Two Convention Echoes,

"Our honor is pledged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this question is settled in the right. It is not the negro alone who is disfranchised, it is every American." [Applause.—Fassett.

"There is a nobler future even than bringing prosperity to a country before the Republican party. [Applause.] And that future is to give every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [Cheers.] Wealth and prosperity are noble but human liberty is magnificent."—T. B. Reed.

A Great Danger.

During the four years he was in office Cleveland was handicapped by a Republican Senate. He was unable to procure the repeal of a single Republican law or the enactment of a solitary Democratic measure. With his hands so well tied, it was not possible for him to inflict on the country such injury as would certainly follow the election of a Democratic candidate this year. The situation now is such that the Democratic candidate, if elected next November, will carry both branches of Congress with him, and the country must then learn what Democratic rule is in all that the name implies.

Blaine Urges Harmony.

BOSTON, June 10.—Mr. Blaine would not consent to be interviewed, but before he left the city gave this communication to representatives of the Boston Journal:

"The resolution, energy, and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Democratic Methods.

Democrat to Voter.—What is your vote worth?

Voter (indignantly)—What do you mean?

Democrat—What will you take for it?

Voter—Oh! I see what you want. Well, I guess I'll take the Republican ticket for it. Good day.

A Good Name,

Democrat—What's the name of your horse?

Rider—Ben Harrison.

Democrat—Great Scott! What did you call him that for?

Rider—Because he is sound in wind, limb, and bottom, and can run like the d——.

ALWAYS A TOUGH LOT.

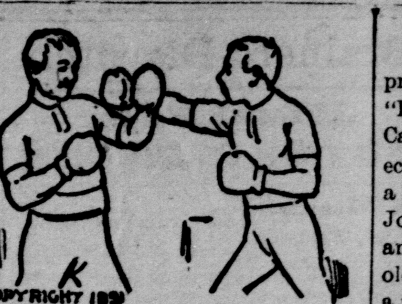
This Is a Drummer's Opinion of the Inveterate Cigarette Smoker.

"I have always noticed," remarked a drummer at the Schlosser to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "that an inveterate cigarette smoker is a very tough individual. Whether young or old, my observation has been the same. I am not speaking of your dude who puffs a cigarette occasionally. Such fellows have no character and wouldn't harm a baby but you have often seen the boys I mean. They are the bloods of the town, as wild as Mexican mustangs on a prairie. They take very kindly to the cigarette, and the more they smoke the tougher they become.

"The old cigarette smoker, as a rule, is a crafty, collected chap. He stands around in public places, with a sallow complexion due to the nicotine in his body, and cooly smokes the morsel of tobacco and white paper. Generally he is a gambler, and a slick one in handling the cards. I don't know what connection exists between cigarettes and toughness, but the fellows of this class like to smoke them. They certainly don't quiet the nerves, for used excessively they will soon wreck any constitution. The wild boys don't live very long, and I have seen a number of them after death. Their bodies had turned black; indeed, they had been smoked like ham before they died."

The Judge and The Wizard.

While riding in a street car the other day in Los Angeles a passenger missed his watch, and on turning to his neighbor to ask the time of the day he also missed his, to the great surprise of all; but to cap the climax all in the car missed their watches, and one old gentleman, jumping up exclaimed in an excited manner, pointing to Prof. Herrmann, the king wizard, "There is the thief!" A policeman appearing on the scene about that time placed the world renowned magician under arrest; but to cut the matter short, after being searched without avail, he —Herrmann, pointed to the officer and said: "Now search him." Much to that individual's surprise, on being searched nine watches were found on his person. Next morning the presiding judge fined Herrmann $50 for his little joke, and advised him to perform his remarkable feats of legerdemain on the stage only hereafter."



Ward off disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes *pure* blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it *cures*. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, it's a certain remedy.

Nothing else is "just as good." Anything "just as good" could be sold just as this is. This is the only blood-purifier that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured costs $500. Not to *you*, but to the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you the money, if you have an incurable case.

They don't believe that you have one.

LOVE ON THE STAGE.

It Is By No Means So Pleasant as It Looks.

"When a scene calls for love making," she said, "It is always the man who is the interesting figure. The leading lady turns her face to the audience and looks entranced and joyous and all that, and works up to 'Take me, I am am yours,' and then he takes her, and all the girls in the front say, 'Oh, isn't that lovely!' But it isn't so delightful for us. There is as much art in being taken as there is in taking; just the same chance there is of knocking noses over a kiss, and you are never sure which way these impassioned, just-too-elegant stage lovers are coming at you. It may be exhilarating to the matinee girl to witness a whirlwind rush across the stage and a real-in-earnest, don't-you you-know, embrace. But he is very likely to step on your toe, and that hurts, besides spoiling your slippers.

"While the lovely leading man is supposed to be rapturously kissing you, he is very likely huskily informing you that his suspender has given way, and that he has to cut the scene or, may be, he is roaring a whisper in your ear to the effect that if you wear a corsage bouquet in that act again he'll leave the company. It is hard on a man to have to embrace a girl when he knows a hatpin is going to skewer his lungs together. If you happen to be small the leading man's studs catch in your bangs or scratch your chin. If you are tall the powder comes off your nose on his shoulder. I don't know which is the madder, the woman who looses the powder off her nose or the man who gets it on his coat.

"Sometimes it is you who have to make the rush. That is awful! You are almost sure to catch your foot in the ruffling of your dress and precipitate yourself into a man's diaphragm so he can't speak a word. A leading man hates that. I remember seeing a woman play Lydia Languish once with a very celebrated stage lover. You know the rush Lydia makes into Captain Absolute's arms in the third act? This Captain Absolute sat back into a Chinese urn used as a piece of stage furniture, and they had to ring down the curtain. Cicily Homespun in Heir-at-Law' run's into her lover's arm that same way.

"It upsets one so to have the leading man tell you just where to land. You are sure to land somewhere else on him, and he does not like it. Your nice, calm, slow, indifferent lovers, that girls from the orchestra find so fascinating, are dreadfully hard to play with. They have a way of building you around in a matter-of-fact style that makes you feel as if you were being sort of trundled; besides, you feel so awkward. You would never let a man make love to you that way off the stage, but of course if the leading man makes love best that way that is the way he has got to do it, and it makes no difference about you. Your nice, methodical actor, who puts some life and spirit in his work, but who, for all that, rehearses what he is going to do and then does what he rehearses, is the lover the easiest to play with, whether or no he looks the best from the front."—Pittsburg Post.

A RELIABLE SUPERSTITION.

The Fatal Number Thirteen Is Solemnly Discussed and Fixed.

Several men were talking of superstitions so common among all classes of people. As a matter of course, one of the things touched upon was the supposedly fatal number thirteen. An old colored man who happened to be within hearing distance felt moved to remark:

"I want's to tell you gem'men not to make fun o' dat dar thirteen bus'ness. I ain't superfishus, but I tell you don't you eat at no table whar dar's thirteen. I done do dat, and I hope to die if pretty near ever one of dem ain't dead and buried."

His hearers expressed surprise at his remarkable statement and asked for particulars.

"Well, some of dem got killed and one thing an' another, and some jest nachelly died. But dey is pretty near all gone to-day."

"How long ago did this thirteen at-table incident occur?"

"Now, lemme see. Been about thirty year since the war, ain't it? Well, I specs it must a happened fifteen or twenty years before the war broke out. But it makes me feel about as oneasy as though it was only yisterday. I specs I'll be the next most any day."Chicago Times.

Cowed by a Broker.

An amusing story is told of the marquis de Mores, who recently was successful principal in another duel—it is difficult to say how many he has fought. The narrator of the story was dining at the Maison Doree with a stockbroker, well-to-do fellow, who cuts a very presentable figure in Parisian life. While the couple were engaged with their fish, the marquis de Mores entered, and favored the stockbroker with a most affable bow, to which the man of money responded with an almost contemptuous nod. "How is it," asked his companion, in amazement, "that you dare affront such a man—the most inveterate fire-eater in Paris?" "Ah, mon ami," replied the broker placidly, "six months ago I should not have ventured to do it, but now it is different. If the marquis were to challenge me he knows that I should post him on the bourse for the sum he owes me. I am quite safe until he pays me, which will be, I hope—never. C'est tout!"—London Figaro.

The Romance of a Locket.

In an interesting volume recently printed for private circulation, called "Recollections of Octogenarian," Mr. Carrick tells the following curious anecdote:—"Lady Hester Stanhope had a warm friendship for my uncle (Sir John Moore). She sent me a sword and a dram when I was four years old, with a note saying 'When you are a man come to me and I will give you a real sword for your dear uncle's sake.' The physician's who travelled with her in the East recorded that she said to him she had never known but three really great men. They were her uncle, William Pitt; her brother James Stanhope; and Sir John Moore. The last two were both killed in the Battle of Corunna. She got a lock of the hair of each, and set them in a gold locket, with the coat-of-arms and the name of each respectively. In 1814 Lady Hester determined to live permanently in Syria, and sent for her possessions —this locket being among them. The ship containing her valuables sailed and was heard of at Cyprus; soon after one of those Mediterranean squalls came on, and nothing more was ever heard of ship, crew, or cargo. Thirty years elapsed. Lady Hester had long been dead, when a letter came to the Admiralty from the Consul at Jaffa saying that an Arab had picked up on the beach a gold ornament with Frank characters. . . This was the long-lost locket; and Lord Stanhope kindly giving up his claim to it, it became Sir Graham Moore's, and is now in my possession."

Flustered.

Every man to his trade! Many an old soldier, who has faced the cannon's mouth without flinching, would find himself fairly "frightened out of his wits" if he were called upon to face an audience.

A Northern general, famous as a fighter, was at a regimental reunion sometime ago, says the New York Recorder, and was expected to propose a toast to the regiment. He made a rambling but highly eulogistic speech, and concluded by saying:

"Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty sixth New York, the last to reach the field, and the first to leave it."

He sat down amid shouts of laughter, and then, seeing that he had made some mistake, he undertook to rectify it.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you must forgive my slip of the tongue. The toast I wished to propose was: Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York equal to none.'"

There was another burst of laughter, and the general rose for the third time, but his words were lost in the general merriment, and the toast was honored as he had already proposed it.

No Comparison.

"Wadsleigh, you look down-hearted."

"I am—I played the devil yesterday."

"Lucky dog! Cheer up—I played the races."

Citizens of Ashland and Ashland county have formed a project to erect a $125,000 exposition building in Ashland, to be known as the "Palladium of the New Wisconsin."

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Four Indians are killed by a cyclone at Fort Yates.

WEBSTERS DICTIONARIES.—G. & C. Merriam Co. having won their suit against the Texas Siftings Co. New York, for offering a 40 years old reprint of the edition of Webster's Unabridged as premium for subscribers for their paper, are devoting, their attention to several other suits of a like nature now in the courts.—The Topeka Capital Co. of Topeka, Kansas, being one of the latest. They claim they are compelled to do this in justice alike to the public and to themselves and have therefore given directions to their attorney to prosecute in every case where a publisher makes use of misleading announcements.

The general store of N. W. Brist, of Millston, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,300.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

The warehouse of the Coates Tank line Yankton was destroyed by fire. The loss $2,000; no insurance.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Valentine Berh, employed at the La Grange mill, Red Wing, caught his hand in some cog wheels, losing three fingers.

Before You Take a Pacific Slope

For the far west; before you go aboard your steamer, Pullman palace train or emigrant car, see to it that among your outfit is an adequate supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicinal safeguard specially suited to the wants of tourists, travelers, emigrants and summer sojourners. Cures nausea, dyspepsia, languor, heartburn, malaria, rheumatism, &c.

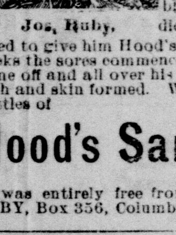
Sylvester Bell, a wealthy St. Paul bachelor, is found dead in bed. He was poisoned, and is thought to have been murdered.

For Liver Complaints take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The Stillwater school board settles the parochial school question by deciding not to lease church property for public school purposes.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of



Jos. Ruby.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores," HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

N. W. N. U. No. 26—1892

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

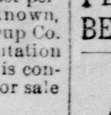
To Young Mothers



Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SSSSSSSSS
Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy For All
Blood and Skin Diseases
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.
Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
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TAKE
Tutt's Tiny Pills
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.



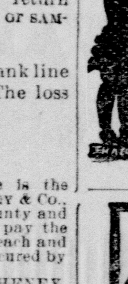
FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

CURES CATARRH
LONDON BALM
LONDON BALM CO. CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER NEW YORK
SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To sell our immense stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., for fall delivery. Largest Nursery in the West, 1200 acres. Established in 1868. Highest commission and salaries. Experience not necessary, pay weekly. Apply at once for terms.
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

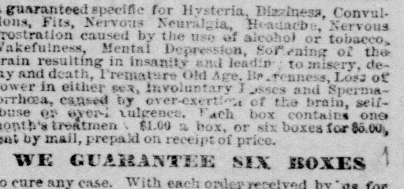
NERVOUS MEN!
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M. D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.



LEWIS' 98 % LYE
Powdered and Perfumed (PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE **IRON TONIC**
Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.
LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.
Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Health Restored!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment
A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn. THE GENUINE IN YELLOW WRAPPERS ONLY.

When You Think of It.

Mamma—"Mamie was telling me a queer thing just before she went to bed. She said that yesterday to-day was to-morrow. Did you ever think of it?"

Papa—"Yes; and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday. How does that strike you?"

A PRISONER escaped from Sing Sing recently in order that he might take his best girl to a picnic.

The New Railroad is Assured

ANDERSON

The Photographer, is Here.

Having purchased the photograph gallery and fixtures of J. B. Robinson at the corner of 6th and Laurel streets we desire to inform the public that nothing but

First-Class Work

will be turned out. The gallery has been entirely remodeled. We solicit a share of public patronage.

Best Cabinets $3.00 Per Dozen.

All Styles of Tintypes Taken.

☞ The attention of Scandinavians is called to the fact that the Norwegian and Swedish languages are spoken.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

E. A. STROUD, I. KATZ.

STROUD & KATZ,

Dealers in

STOVES and TINWARE,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.

New Store just opened at McColl's old stand on Seventh street. New stock, Low Prices and Fair Dealing. GREAT BARGAINS in COOKING STOVES. Call and see us.

Money at 10 per Cent. Sraight

To Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

☞ Also Loan on Chattel Security on Favorable Terms. ☜

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

DEALER IN PURE DRUGS!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Straton's Liniment.

Night Bell. **36 Front St**

LARSON & WALTERS,

——DEALERS IN——

Anthracite & Biuminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job-printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Corner of Eighth and Norwood Streets.

Rev. W. H. Ware, Pastor.

Announcements for Sunday, July 10.

SUBJECTS:—

MORNING—"Spiritual Growth."

EVENING—"Young Men Are Strong."

Hours of worship, 10:45 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sunday school, 12 M.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:45.

The public generally, and visitors to our city, are most cordially invited to all our services, and we will be happy to greet you.

Ushers at the door.

Local News Notes.

Judge Douglas, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week.

Buy the Stribley shoe for ladies at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

Next Monday the county commissioners will hold their annual meeting.

Mrs. J. A. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from a sister who lives in Pennsylvania.

Hon. H. C. Kendall, next congressman from this district, was in the city on Monday.

Parties desiring ice cream can find an excellent quality at Mrs. Dressen's parlors on 7th street.

Mrs. Thomas Watts returned on Tuesday evening from an extended visit with friends in Hamline.

Rev. H. F. Phelps has moved his family to St. Paul, where he expects to make his home in the future.

W. H. Topping has gone to the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain about a month.

George Keough has secured a lease of the Central hotel property on Sixth street and has already taken possession.

Mrs. Sarah L. Sleeper returned yesterday from a short visit with her daugter, Mrs. J. L. Smith, in Minneapolis.

M. K. Swartz was exhibiting a strawberry this morning of his own raising which measured six inches in circumference.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kaley and Miss Maud Gleason, of Hamline, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland on the Fourth.

A large New Foundland dog belonging to Mrs. Mulrine bit a 10-year old son of A. Olson, the tailor, on Wednesday afternoon.

License to marry has been issued the past week to Oscar Salo and Selma Katrina Yervo, and Wm. E. Horn and Emma Burnett, all of Cass county.

Dr. F. E. Daigneau, of St. Paul, has decided to locate in this city and has rented the residence at No. 79 Fourth street north, and will remove his family here immediately.

Patrick Powers, aged 35 years, a section boss on the Montana division of the N. P., died at the Sanitarium in this city on Wednesday of pneumonia, and was buried this afternoon.

A trained bear was on exhibition in the city last evening and the animal was controlled with all the skill shown by the celebrated bear wrestlers of Brainerd.—Little Falls Transcript.

"The Untamed Tongue" will be the theme of the morning service at the Congregational church next Sunday. The second service will be "An evening with William Cowper, and his hymns."

Mr. M. B. Stearns and Myrta Adams were united in marriage last Tuesday afternoon at the M. E. parsonage by the Rev. Wm. Wright, both of the contracting parties being residents of this city.

Jas. McCabe and L. W. Chase were arrested on Tuesday on a complaint sworn out by Chief Brockway charged with keeping their saloons open on Sunday. They were bound over to the district court in the sum of $200.

Sam Thompson, teamster for Larson & Walters, yesterday purchased a residence in southeast Brainerd of Nick Hanson, of Faribault. It is rumored that Mr. Thompson is acting on the principle of securing the cage before the bird.

J. J. Hickey, superintendent of motive power of the Northern Pacific, has had the misfortune to lose another child, this being the third since his short residence of less than a year in St. Paul. Quite a number of shop men from this city were in attendance at the funeral on Tuesday.

The old summer resort on Gull lake formerly owned by Reuben Gray has been purchased by a Mr. Chambers, who is now thoroughly repairing and refitting the house and grounds, and will open it about August 1st for the benefit of the general public. This is one of the most attractive spots in Minnesota for a summer resort, and we have no doubt but that it will be liberally patronized.

Manager Alexander is to be congratulated in getting so many excellent attractions booked for the opera house during the coming season. Besides the "Gossoon" and Brown Theatre Co., which are noticed elsewhere in this issued, he has secured the following attractions: "The Stowaways," "The Hustlers" and "The Ensign," all plays of great merit, to be produced by superior companies. Lovers of the dramatic art in this city should show their appreciation of Manager Alexander's efforts by liberal patronage.

Mrs. J. E. Goodman has gone to Alexandria for a short visit with friends in that city.

Mrs. J. N. Nevers on Saturday returned from a two months' visit with relatives on the Pacific coast.

C. C. Philipps, an able assistant of Hon. H. C. Kendall in his canvass for the congressional nomination, was in the city on Tuesday.

News has been received in this city that a fine baby boy has appeared to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hartley at Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Bessie Treglawney, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks past, has returned to her home in Alexandria.

Sheriff Spalding has appointed J W. Slipp as his deputy in place of D. M. Gunn, who has resigned to go into the hotel business at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. E. G. Morser, for two years past one of the most successful and popular teacher in our public schools, has gone to Rockford, Ill., where she expects to reside in the future.

Union religious services will be held in the park next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by a pastor of one of the churches. The public cordially invited. Bring Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

D. M. Gunn and R. J. Hartley, of this city, have bought the Hotel Pokegama, at Grand Rapids, and will leave for that little burg in the woods in a few days. They are very pleasant and popular gentlemen, and we have no doubt they will conduct a model hotel.

J. M. Quinn and Mike Cullen will open a new saloon in the new Dressen block now being built on Sixth street. Magnificent new saloon fixtures have been purchased below the past week, it being the intention of the proprietors to make it the finest place of its kind north of St. Paul and Minneapolis. They will open about July 15th.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday in the case of Alexander McDonald, tried before Judge Nelson, of the United States district court, for illegally selling liquor to Indians. McDonald is from Brainerd. Assistant United States District Attorney Edgerton made a motion to defer sentence until the next term of court. McDonald was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, and will be sentenced at Minneapolis on Sept. 6.—St. Paul Daily News.

Line of the New Road.

Work on the new mill and railroad is being rushed, and a glance at the improvements at Rice lake gives one an indication of the magnitude of the improvements. Excavating for the foundation of the mill is entirely completed and a solid granite foundation is being put in as rapidly as good workmanship will permit and framing has been commenced. The line of the new railroad has been definitely located to within a short distance of Gull lake. The road, after crossing the river, runs almost due north around the north end of Long lake, thence northwesterly around the upper end of Hubert lake, thence almost directly west until the thoroughfare between upper and lower Gull lake is crossed, thence in a northwesterly direction, striking the old road about ten miles above the landing on Gilpatrick lake. The road will be standard gauge, and will be laid with sixty-pound steel rails and built in every way in the most substantial manner possible. The The work of clearing the right of way is being accomplished almost as fast as the engineers make the final survey. The old road will be changed to a a standard gauge while the new road is being built.

Settled With the Salvationists.

The trouble between the Salvation army and the city authorities has been amicably adjusted by a promise on the part of the officers of the army to hereafter comply with all the ordinances of the city. The trial of the officers who were arrested was set for last Tuesday, and when the case was reached on the docket Mr. Mantor, acting for City Attorney McClenahan, arose and made a statement to the effect that an agreement had been reached whereby the case against the officers should be dismissed, the officers agreeing to make no more trouble in the future. This was certainly the wise thing for the Salvationists to do and shows that the officers had no desire to persecute, but simply to enforce the law and the ordinances. It is to be hoped for the good of the army that there will be no more trouble in the future.

A Painful Accident.

On the morning of the Fourth Engineer Ed H. Simmons was the victim of a most painful and distressing accident. About 10 o'clock Mr. Simmons lighted up a large cannon firecracker, which exploded before he could throw it to the ground, the force of the explosion blowing off two of his fingers and badly mutilating his right hand besides badly burning the right side of his face and injuring his right eye. A special was made up and Mr. Simmons was brought to the Sanitarium in this city almost immediately, where his wounds were dressed, and he is now doing nicely. His eyesight will not be permanently injured, but he loses three fingers and the thumb of his right hand. Mr. Simmons has many friends in this city who deeply regret the misfortune that has befallen him.

Summer Training Schools.

A summer training school for teachers of Crow Wing, Morrison and Benton counties will be held at Little Falls beginning Wednesday, July 27th, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue until August 23d. This will be an excellent opportunity for Crow Wing county teachers to prepare for their work. No tuition will be charged.

J. A. WILSON,
Supt. Schools Crow Wing County.

Buy the Bailey & Usher shoe for children at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DROWNED.

Two Brainerd People Meet Death in This Manner During the Past Week.

On Sunday afternoon Herbert Floyd, an 18-year old son of S. A. Floyd, who lives near the Mahlum House in East Brainerd, was drowned at Rice Lake. It seems that the young man was in bathing alone while a party of young boys were on the shore. He played about in the water for some time, when he was seized with cramps and being unable to help himself was drowned. One young fellow made an attempt to reach him but was unsuccessful. His body was recovered after some searching in 13 feet of water. The coroner was called and viewed the remains but deemed an inquest unnecessary. His remains were interred on Wednesday, Rev. Wm. Wright, of the First Methodist church, conducting the ceremony.

The second case of drowning occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Rice lake, and the unfortunate victim was John Johnson, who lives at 110 Ninth street north. Mr. Johnson was a man about 35 years of age, and had gone to Rice lake that afternoon in company with his son-in-law, Dunc McDonald to view a piece of land, which he had taken the contract to clear of timber. After viewing the land Mr. Johnson and McDonald decided to go to the point on the lake where the mill is being built and instead of walking around Mr. Johnson got on to a log and said he would ride across, a much shorter distance. This he did against the protests of his companion. He had gone but a short distance from shore when the log turned and threw him into the lake and he was drowned. His body was found in about 12 feet of water. He leaves an aged wife and several children, all of whom, with the exception of two, are married, to mourn his loss. The funeral services were conducted at his residence at 10 o'clock this morning. The families of both these unfortunate victims have the sympathy of the entire community.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening all aldermen being present except Aldermen Johnson and Titze.

Reports of the Municipal court, chief of police and superintendent of electric lights for the month of June, were read and approved and ordered placed on file.

Alderman Slipp, from the first ward, handed in his resignation, he having moved out of the ward, which was accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

City pay roll	$634 13
Street pay roll	371 13
Electric light pay roll	220 83
Brainerd Water company	750 00
John Shupe	13 50
William Dresskell	2 66
Mr. Holmes	3 25
John McNaughton	4 33
Wm. Burron	49 00
Standard Oil Co.,	8 43
R. K. Whiteley	2 00
H. M. Phillips	75
H. M. Phillips	25
D. A. Stoops	75
M. K. Swartz	9 30
C. B. White	50 00
C. B. White	175 00
Slipp Bros	45 58
S. W. Gray & Co	16 50
N. W. Thompson-Houston	35 25

Bill of Wm. Dresskell for $175 was referred to fire committee.

Report of finance committee on bill of C. H. Martin for $10, was accepted and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of John Martin for $25, for member board of health, was allowed.

Report of the street committee in regard to the damage suit to be brought by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson against the city of Brainerd, was read and placed on file.

On motion the committee on health, sewerage, etc., was instructed to advertise for bids to clear up dumping ground, work to be done to satisfaction of the board of health.

Moved and carried that the resolution for extension of water mains on Pine street be adopted.

Ordinance No. 100, pertaining to street railway franchise, was then read and put upon its final passage and carried, Aldermen Williamson, Towers, McMurtry, Bain and Ferris voting aye, and Aldermen Lagerquist and Fogelstrom voting no.

Petition of A. G. Gallup and Fred. Luken to erect frame building in fire limits, was referred to fire committee.

The matter of electing alderman from first ward was laid over until next meeting.

On motion the applications and bonds for liquor licenses for the following gentlemen were approved and granted, viz: L. W. Chase, Jerome Kelleher, Geo. Keough, Geo. E. Gardner, Bill Nash, Parsons & Swanson, Peterson & Co., John S. Frey, J. A. Murray and J. H. Kellehan.

Applications of C. E. Gray and S. Wilson for liquor license were granted as soon as bond was in proper shape to satisfaction of county attorney.

Application and bond of Wallace & Jamieson was read and referred to police committee.

Council adjourned.

Railroad Changes.

Supt. R. C. Wescott left for St. Paul Sunday night. He expects to take his former position at Staples temporarily, but will be transferred to a more important post soon, either in St. Paul or Minneapolis. His family will remain in Fergus for the present at least.

A. J. Sovereign, who was recently re-appointed assistant superintendent of the N. P. branch, arrived in the city Saturday to begin work. His family will return from West Superior when they have secured a suitable house. Mr. Sovereign was glad to get back to Fergus, and Fergus is glad to have him come back.—Fergus Falls Journal.

Mrs. Dressen's ice cream parlors on 7th street are now open.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Glorious Fourth.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated in this city in the usual way, some of our citizens going to the lakes, others staying in town and filling up, and the small boy made the day hideous with fire crackers, and other explosives. There was no organized attempt at celebrating, each individual following his own sweet will in regard to the matter.

The dinner and supper by the ladies of St. Francis' church, at the rink was a great success, both socially and financially, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely. Strawberries and ice cream were also served during the afternoon and evening.

The social of the Presbyterian ladies during the evening at the Y. M. C. A. room was a splendid success. A large number of persons partook of the refreshments of ice cream, lemonade, strawberries and seemed to enjoy themselves though the parlors were greatly thronged the entire evening.

The fireworks display, furnished by generous citizens, on the the N. P. grounds opposite, kindly loaned by Mr. McKay, station master, was magnificent. Many exhibition pieces of special beauty, screaming and far reaching rockets, large and beautiful Roman and other candles, mines, bombs, rosettes, electric tubes, together with two balloons, one very large sized with fireworks attachment, sailing gracefully to a great height with a fine display made a splendid entertainment closing in a very fitting manner a day of happiness and good order spent in our city.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church wish to earnestly thank all their kind friends and patrons for contributing in somany ways to the success of their sociable.

Deerwood News.

Fine weather has favored the people of our vicinity this week.

The work of putting new pipes in the ground between the pump house and water tank was finished last week.

Nearly all the Deerwood people celebrated "the glorious Fourth" by having a picnic at Portage lake.

A Norwegian student of divinity by name of Danielson was here last Sunday and preached to the Scandinavian Lutheran congregation.

A party of Duluth folks spent the Fourth of July here at fishing in Serpent lake.

FARMER BOY.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried. D. W. McVEA.

A MATCHLESS PRODUCTION.

Carroll Johnson's "The Gossoon," A Scenic Marvel.

The scenery of Carroll Johnson's romantic Irish play, "The Gossoon," which appears here Wednesday, July 20th, is declared by the critics to far outrival anything of its kind ever attempted in the Irish drama. It is a matchless scenic masterpiece. Its mounting is said to be magnificent.

The first act shows the lakes of Killarney in summer time, with the silvery water flashing in the sunlight, the roses in bloom, and the purple mists encircling the green hills like a large fairy crown. The same scene in mid-winter is shown in the third act. The white mantle of silence envelops the country, and the sunset effects are beautiful. Killarney by moonlight is another beautiful scene, with the silver stars twinkling overhead and the aroma of the sleeping flowers seems to fill the atmosphere of the theatre.

The second act is a marvel of scenic beauty. On the stage is represented an exact fac-simile of the world-famous Ross Castle at Killarney, with its ruined turrets, portals, arches and cornices. The ivy and the the moss fondly cling to it as does the memories of its long departed glory. The scene is a moonlit one, and the soft flood of silver light makes visible the lakes in the distant background, and the cascade of real water tumbling over the cliffs and gently gliding away under the old ruined bridge. The scene is a beautiful one, and it has that delightful and dreamy haze of enchantment that always characterizes romantic surroundings.

The unroofing of the cabin in act three is said to be one of the most soul-stirring effects ever presented on the stage.

To Painters and Paper Hangers.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
BRAINERD, July 9, 1892.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of Education for the painting of the Lowell schools, and papering or kalsomining and painting of the Washington and Horace Mann schools. Full instructions will be given to those contemplating bidding on the work by Messrs. Titze and Winter, and the schools can be examined at any time.

The bids will be opened on Friday evening, July 15, 1892, at 8 p. m., in the secretary's office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

Items of Interest.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

McGinn & Bailey carry a nice fresh line of staple groceries.

A new stock of fresh candies just received at McGinn & Bailey's.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fresh lettuce, onions and radishes at McGinn & Bailey's.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

1,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

See D. M. Clark & Co.'s new stock of Wall Paper before you select your spring house decorations. A nice line just received.

Our line of boy's shoes were never so complete nor prices so low as now. Custom work and repairing done neatly and promptly at the "Big 9." R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Bring your children to the "Big 9" and have them fitted with a pair of the "Merriam Shoes," they are the best child's shoe made. R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

The "Big 9" is showing a splendid stock of boots, shoes, slippers and ties for this season. Our black tennis shoes are nobby. Call and see them. R. F. Walters, Sixth street

Mrs. H. Theviot has just received her new stock of spring millinery and it comprises some of the finest and latest patterns of imported bonnets and hats. The ladies of Brainerd are requested to call and look the stock over before purchasing elsewhere, as her prices are equally as low as the lowest.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Opera House!

NEXT ATTRACTION,

Wednesday, July 20.

The Representative Irish Comedian

Carrol Johnson,

In his great Comedy drama

"THE GOSSOON."

The Event of the Season.

LOST—A crescent scarf pin set with pearl and small diamonds. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

Notice.

All orders on the general county fund of Crow Wing county, registered on or before April 8th, 1892, will be paid on presentation and interest will cease after June 27th, 1892. Also all Cass county orders registered on or before May 14th, 1892. Interest to cease on above date.

JOHN T. FRATER,
County Treasurer.

BRAINERD, June 23, 1892.

Bids for Hay.

Tenders will be received for one hundred tons of good wild hay delivered on sec. 3, town 134. For further particulars apply to

F. S. PARKER,
N. P. Foundry, Brainerd. 33-4t

A Good Investment.

Forty acres of good farm land for sale cheap, near the location of the new mills. E½ of SW¼, Sec. 22, T. 45, Range 30.

J. R. SMITH, Agent,
Sleeper Block.

Buy your shoes and clothing at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Look--Look!

MACKILL AND CHICAGO CHIEF,

THE TWO PURE BRED IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions

Will make the season at the barn on

ON THIRD STREET NEAR N. P. TRACK.

The farmers of Crow Wing and adjoining counties should appreciate the fact that it is not economy to use inferior Stallions in breeding horses. The above Stallions are fine animals, perfect in all particulars, and an inspection will prove that it is economy to get the best. For particulars call on any member of the

Crow Wing County Clydesdale Association,

Or see J. E. Hammond at the Barn.

Brainerd, Minn.

We Meet All Competition.

——THE NEW FIRM OF——

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

——CALL AT——

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

——SEE——

SUNBERG'S

Elegant Line of Silverware

We have some of the finest goods in the market especially adapted to the Trade. We can guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious as our line is complete.

Mrs. F. C. SUNDBERG.

J. C. CONCDON.

WALL PAPER!

AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

PLASTICO.



PLASTICO.

House and Carriage Painting.

Glass, Wood, and Enamelled Letters. Canvas Signs, Black-Board Slating a Specialty

One Door East of the Arlington. - Brainerd, Minn.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 35. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. | INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

Wall Paper Prices!

Until further notice I will sell **WALL PAPER** as follows:

Brown Blanks, Double Roll, 10c,

White Blanks, " 14c,

Gilts, " 15 to 20c.

Embossed Gilts, " 25c.

Plain Borders, 2½c. per Yard.

Embossed Borders, 4c. per Yard.

CHAS. M. PATEK.

GO WITH THE CROWD!

Don't Get Left.

Special Sale

OF PARASOLS.

Former price $3 and $4, to close out will sell them for $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They are bargains.

We are Offering Special Bargainsin Men's Shirts. You can't afford to Miss them.

WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Some thing the ladies must have, at 10 cents per yard, former price 25 cents

OUR EMBROIDERIES,

In all styles are going at ruinously low prices. Don't forget that we are headquarters for these goods.

H. ROSENBLATT,

Corner Front and Fifth Streets.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,

DETROIT, MINN.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point East, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, elegant day coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12:45 p. m. and 6:25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—THE—

GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

Passes through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

Pullman Sleeping Car Route.

Pullman service daily between Chicago, St Paul, Montana and the Pacific Northwest; and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.

Daily express trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE,

The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:25 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 7:45 a. m., daily, Goes East to Duluth at 8:05 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

DRESSKELL'S

Jewelry Store

Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Clocks of All Kinds,

From Nickel Alarm Clocks up to the finest French Marble. Just thething for a present.

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL of the republican national committee has resigned.

THE Minneapolis Times says that the Homestead strike was produced because the employes and employer could not decide which should have the profits produced by a protective tariff. A comparison of the scale of wages paid these men and men employed in like manner in England will show who gets the benefit of increased profits.

THE editor of the Journal says that as there are 4,000 other democrats in the district it can't see why the DISPATCH does not roar at them instead of him. The reason is plain. Simply because they are not weekly printing long editorials trying so stir up a row among republicans in regard to the legislative ticket in order to further their own candidacy. See?

THE attempt of some of the democratic papers to make a protective tariff in any degree responsible for the recent strike at Homestead is ridiculous. It could with more justice be claimed that the numerous strikes in England are the result of free trade, as free trade invariably results in lower wages for workingmen, as can be proven, while protection increases wages. Perhaps these men struck because they have been receiving higher wages than like employes are receiving any where else.

THE fight for the republican congressional nomination waxes warm in this district, with the odds greatly in favor of H. C. Kendall, of Duluth. Mr. Kendall is a capable, energetic, pushing man of business, and would make a most efficient representative, and the people of this county are almost unanimous in the desire to see him capture the plum. We have no fault to find with Mr. Searles. He is every way capable and qualified to fill the position and will receive the hearty support of Crow Wing county republicans if he is nominated, but the interests of our people and city are more in accord with Duluth than the southern portion of the district, hence Crow Wing's support of Mr. Kendall. Our people also believe that Mr. Kendall has more push and enterprise than Judge Searles and would be able to accomplish more for the district. Then again, our people believe that Duluth, with her vast interests, is entitled to the representative in congress from this district, the western portion of the district having held the position for years. We earnestly hope that Mr. Kendall will receive the nomination, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

The Strike at Homestead.

The fearful tragedy enacted at Homestead, Pa., this week, is deplorable, and enlists our deepest sympathy for those poor laborers who took part in the struggle. We are with the men. But when it is sought to make political capital out of the unhappy event, as our democratic friends are so industriously attempting to do, we are not so sure but that it were better for the laborer to remain quiet. Here is a struggle for bread. A political party instantly seizes upon the event to make capital for its party, and, forgetting and setting aside as unworthy the consideration the causes leading up to the trouble, and trying to render some assistance to the struggling masses, they dump the whole matter into the cess pool of politics, and thus deprive the laborer of that sypathetic consideration which he is entitled to at the hands of the American people. We say it is abominable. The party guilty of such conduct towards suffering humanity ought to be execrated by all decent men. This strike is not due to protective tariff. Strikes take place in all countries where men are employed, and they are more frequent in free trade England than in any other country on the face of the globe. If Carnegie can afford to pay the wages demanded, but won't, it is no fault of the system which makes the higher wages possible. It is a question between Carnegie and his employes. Protection makes the higher wages possible, but Carnegie refuses to pay them, and that is about all there is to it. It is the fault of the man and not the system.

Major Ruffee Explains.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Charles A. Ruffee of Minnesota, who will probably be appointed Indian agent at White Earth, is in Washington. Mr. Ruffee is here to explain some matters regarding his official career as Indian agent some time ago, which parties who do not want Mr. Ruffee appointed Indian agent at the present time are now using to defeat that appointment. In the consolidation of the old agencies in Minnesota at White Earth by the transfer of property and goods under control of the agents, it was somehow figured out that Mr. Ruffee owed the government $600, when, as a matter of fact, he owed the government nothing, and no attempt has ever been made to collect the amount, simply because it was known that it was one of the errors of governmental bookkeeping. Yet this is made to count at the present time, and Mr. Ruffee is here to explain the whole matter. It is possible that the appointment will be delayed, but that some special agent of the Indian office will go out and take charge of the agency and assist Commissioner Hall in his work of removing and settling the Indians at White Earth.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I have suffered for years with neuralgic headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules is the only remedy that has done me any good. Would recommend them to all similar affected.

CHAS. PASSOT.
716 N. 16th Street.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Most Harmonious and Peaceable Gathering of the Faithful of the G. O. P. of the County.

Pursuant to the call published in these columns for several weeks past, representatives of the several precincts in the county assembled in convention at the court house in this city last Tuesday afternoon, and the peaceable and harmonious feeling that existed and the enthusiasm that was manifested indicates the unity with which an onslaught will be made on the common enemy this fall.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by A. J. Halsted, chairman of county committee, who read the call authorizing the convention, then called for nominations for temporary chairman. On motion W. A. Fleming was elected chairman by acclamation. Mr. Fleming, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length, urging the burying of all differences in the ranks if any existed, and recommending unity of action against the common enemy, the democratic party, and predicting glorious success as a result. At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's remarks C. E. Chiperfield was elected temporary chairman and the convention proceeded at once to business.

On motion the chairman appointed the following committees:

Credentials—R. H. Paine, C. E. Chiperfield, Joel Smith, J. A. Wilson, and S. H. Parker.

Permanent organization—F. W. Wieland, Ed. Breheny, Jas. Gardner, A. Mahlum and M. Hagberg.

Committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was, on motion, adopted.

The committee on credentials then reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention:

First ward—F. W. Wieland, Jas. Thomas, Fred. Fogle.

Second ward—J. N. Nevers, Jas. McMurtry, S. H. Parker, C. E. Chiperfield and W. A. Fleming.

Third ward—Ed. Breheny, Jas. McCulloch and Arthur Reinthal.

Fourth ward—John Parsons, A. Mahlum and Henry Anderson.

Fifth ward—R. H. Paine, Iver Benson and L. P. Johnson.

Crow Wing—J. A. Wilson.

Deerwood—M. Hagberg, by proxy.

Long Lake—George Bardon.

Garrison—S. H. Parker, by proxy.

Big Lake—J. S. Gardner, by proxy.

Pine River—A. T. Kimball.

Albert's—Joel Smith.

On motion the report was adopted.

Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to congressional convention the following gentlemen being elected by acclamation: H. Spalding, W. A. Fleming, Ed. Breheny, Fred. Fogle, T. W. Crawford, John Frater, M. Hagberg, G. Gustafson, H. Patterson, W. E. Seelye, A. T. Kimball and John Parsons.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen to represent the county at the state convention: S. H. Parker, A. Mahlum, A. F. Ferris, R. H. Paine, F. S. Parker, J. J. Howe, F. W. Wieland and John L. Berg.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the delegation to the state convention to be held in St. Paul July 25th next to cast its vote as a unit for the Hon. Knute Nelson for governor.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the delegation be authorized and instructed to cast its entire vote as a unit at the approaching congressional convention to be held at Duluth, July 30, 1892, and that the vote be cast for Hon. H. C. Kendall, of Duluth.

A Splendid Company.

The Jas. H. Browne Theatre Co. will appear at the opera house Monday evening, July 18th, and the balance of the week except Wednesday night, the 20th, when the "Gossoon" will be produced by a capable company. This company, it will be remembered, played here during Christmas week, and gave excellent satisfaction. The company has since been enlarged and strengthened, carrying now 20 people and a ladies' brass band and orchestra. The following is one of numerous splendid press notices that this company has received.

The fatality that seems to exist with engagements at the Masonic opera house was exemplified again last night. The J. H. Brown Theatre company, of New York, presented the splendid drama, "A Brave Woman," to a miserably slim but more than delighted audience. It is not saying too much to assert that the presentation of that drama by Browne's company was about the best that our people have been favored with this season at the Masonic. The company is very evenly balanced and contains some splendid talent. It is a pity there was not a crowded house to witness the splendid production of "A Brave Woman." It is an exciting drama, and shows up the traits of character of humanity in its worst and best lights. And the storm scene could scarcely be improved upon. It was realistic and an auditor could scarcely refrain from shivering in terror at the awful picture. The play ought to be repeated Saturday night. We are sure it would be greeted with a crowded house.—Ironton, Ohio Republican.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4, 1891.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am troubled considerably with headache, and have tried almost everything which is used as a preventive or cure, but there is nothing that has done me as much good as Krause's Headache Capsules.

ALBERT HELLER.
1114 Farnam Street.

Review of Reviews for July.

The Review of Reviews, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the republican candidate for president was nominated, it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In the text of the article appears a portrait of President Harrison at his desk, taken on the 15th of June—four days after the Minneapolis Convention adjourned.

In addittion to this sketch of the nominee of the republican convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and proceedings of the convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly: Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex-Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides these a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the republican nominee for vice-president. The mind of the American public has been so engaged with home politics during the last month that it has given little attention to foreign affairs. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements most prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department, "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Edgar, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer Missouri, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger." The article contains portraits of Count Vorontsoff Daskeff, Executive Head of the Czarewitch's relief committee, and of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, at the head of the relief committee in Moscow, and scenes from the famine district.

The character sketch of Benjamin Harrison in the July number of the Review of Reviews is by General Thomas J. Morgan, a personal and political friend of the president. While naturally friendly and appreciative, the article is yet discriminating. The Review of Reviews is a non-partisan magazine, and publishes this sketch of the republican nominee now on account of its timeliness, for the same reason that it gave in the February number a character sketch of Governor Hill, and may be expected to give in the August number a character sketch of Mr. Grover Cleveland.

For Sale.

Grass on the meadow nw¼ sec. 29, town 44, range 31, near Crow Wing station. Apply to

MISS LIZZIE ROWLEY,
710 West Sixth St.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Benevolent Party: My man, don't you think fishing is cruel sport?

Fisherman: Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours and have not had a bite, been nearly eat up by the mosquitoes, and the sun has parboiled the back of my neck.

Benevolent Party: You should have a bottle of Krause's German Oil. It would not only drive the mosquitoes away, but would be soothing and healing to your blistered neck.

HANDY WITH HIS WEAPONS.

The Blood Stained Career of a Frenchman in America and Europe.

The Marquis de Mores, who recently killed the French Israelite, Captain Mayer, in a duel, appears to be a sort of American by marriage and temporary adoption. He was wild west American enough to kill two men in one season in Montana, and yet was shot at eighteen times by "rustlers" and rangers of the cow counties. His name, aside from his title, is Antonio Maria de Vallambrosa, and he was born in Paris June 14, 1858. He was graduated in 1878 from the French military academy, won some reputation in the army and married Miss Medora Von Hoffman, daughter of the wealthy banker of New York city. He liked the freedom of western life so well that he founded the town of Medora, on the Northern Pacific, and went into the cattle business.



MARQUIS DE MORES.

As the representative of the executive committee of the Montana Stock Growers' association for that section he felt called upon to prosecute the cattle and horse thieves who overran the country. His life was threatened and he was shot at eighteen times. Finally, on June 26, 1883, there was a desperate fight after the outlaws had surrounded his house. One of the besiegers was killed and several were arrested. It was claimed that the cowboy was killed by a shot from the marquis' gun, and it gave the frontiersmen much pleasure to assist in indicting him for murder. The trial came on in 1885, and the jury acquitted him in five minutes.

A little later he ran down one of his enemies, and while galloping at full speed shot the man dead with his pistol. Such daring and marksmanship gained him respect in that region and he was thereafter let alone. He invested half a million dollars in Medora, but his cattle yards did not pay and the investment was a loss. His wife was as enthusiastic in frontier life as himself and became famous as a hunter, rider and snap shot.

He took a long tour in India as a tiger hunter, then returned to France and fought two duels, seriously wounding his man in both. Later he was arrested as an anarchist, and narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of conspiring to have the Duke of Orleans killed. He took up the anti-Semitic agitation, and it was his declaration that "No Jew should be allowed a commission in the French army" which led Captain Mayer to challenge him. He has been arrested and public feeling is hot against him as "an adventurer who has espoused the anti-Jewish cause in order to gain notoriety."

THE ROBBER'S DRAWN PISTOL.

It Doesn't Look Pretty, and Brave Men Succumb.

A group of men were lolling in the lounger's corner of a San Francisco hotel the other forenoon, says a writer in the San Francisco Examiner. Each was reading a morning paper. Each had his paper open at the page describing the robbery that startled Berkeley. "I cannot help having admiration for such bold thieves," said a very respectable looking member of the gathering. "Not," he added, "that I approve stealing in any form, but if one is bound to loot a strong box it is more manly to do it at the point of a pistol than to sneak into the victim's confidence and then betray it."

One by one the readers threw their papers aside, and without difficulty disposed of bandits and plunder in the remarkably short order that always prevails on such occasions. Then they grew reminiscent.

"The pluckiest robber I ever heard of," said a Denverite, "was the one who made Dan Moffatt give up $21,000 about three years ago. The story became familiar enough, but the sequel has been generally squelched. A young fellow walked into Moffatt's private office at the First National bank, covered Moffatt with a pistol, displaying a bottle of harmless oil that he said was nitroglycerine, made Moffatt fill out a check and then get it cashed and hand him the money. He specified just what he wanted, demanding $1,000 in gold, a $10,000 bill and smaller bills. When Moffatt went to the paying teller for the cash the visitor was just behind him with the revolver close to his ribs, but hidden by an overcoat. Having secured the money, the robber backed out the door and disappeared.

"Did they ever catch him? Well now, that is hard to state. There is some mystery about it. Some people did not think that Moffatt wanted him caught. But a big row was made about it, and rewards offered. In perhaps a year, after numerous arrests and releases, it was announced that a prisoner in jail in Clay county, Mo., charged with horse stealing, had confessed to being Moffatt's robber. The bank teller went there and identified him. Then Moffatt went and identified him. The Denver chief of police told me, however, that the prisoner was a pretender, and that he did not believe he had ever been in the state of Colorado. Then the chap went crazy. You can't try a lunatic for robbery, and the public does not keep track of the crazy prisoners of Clay county, Mo. So the matter rests."

The Denver man had the floor. "You remember, don't you, the way Senator Tabor's gold bricks from the Vulture mine in Arizona were stolen? He got the property along in the eighties. The output in the form of a brick left the mine every two weeks. One of these bricks was worth about $8,000. The foreman thought he could carry the treasure himself, but a lone highwayman fooled him; got away with the game, too. He was afterward caught in the city of Mexico and the brick recovered. The foreman took some assistants with him next time, and on this trip ran into an ambush. One assistant was killed and the other wounded. One of the robbers was hurt, and was caught later nursing his wound in a hut. The other robber was picked up in a lonely canyon, dead, a bullet through his head, a revolver in his hand and the brick on his breast. Must have been a grimly sarcastic cuss.

"I notice you are having a good many stage robberies out here. Used to have them in Colorado. Abolished the robberies first and afterward the stage. But speaking of robberies reminds me of the highwayman who could give your Black Bart points. He had held up stage after stage in southern Colorado; taken everything in sight. He always gave orders as though he had a whole posse in his gang. When he was captured it was found that he was a cripple weighing about one hundred pounds, and never had any confederates except dummies armed with broomsticks. He's in the government pen at Detroit now."

"What's the use of resisting when a man has the drop on you?" This from a fierce looking individual whose piercing eyes would have scared the ordinary highwayman. "All nonsense, I say. Now in the Redding robbery Messenger Montgomery resisted. What did he get? Why, a system full of lead. He didn't save the treasure. He didn't do himself any service, and the good opinion of the company is nothing to a dead man. I say it's all right to give up when a gun is at your head. There's nothing else to do. Shoot your highwayman as he runs if you can, but look out for your own hide. You'll never get another."

"Are the authorities severe upon stage robbers in California?" queried a Philadelphian.

"Oh, not very," answered the fierce looking one. "In the first place they usually do not catch them. Two boys, frightened half to death, stopped a stage near Cazadero the other day. They trembled so that they couldn't get the quaver out of their voices for a week, and this gave them away. They were sentenced to two years each. As to the Redding robbery, the comparatively innocent lad who was led into it was captured. His elder brother, the one who killed Montgomery and got the booty, is still at large. The San Andreas murderer, who shot into a stage a few weeks ago and riddled a young lady passenger, has never come to light. No, California is not particularly hard on stage robbers."

"Coming back to the Berkeley case," remarked the quietest member of the loungers, "the pair of brigands were audacious enough to have been trained under Jesse James. I do not blame the men for yielding. When robbers are so desperate as to make such an attack in daylight and in the midst of a crowd they are desperate enough for anything. I was in the big Blue Cut hold up on the Rock Island railroad years ago. It was done by the James crowd, and I want to say that the barrel of the sixshooter I gazed into looked bigger than a joint of stovepipe. Some of us had been boasting the night before what we would do in just such an emergency, but we didn't do it. We attempted to crawl under our seats and through windows, and many forgot to hide their watches and money. Oh, it's easy enough to sit around a hotel and brag, but the man who refuses to acknowledge the potency of the drop the other fellow has on him is a bigger fool than I am. But I don't mean to be personal—no, indeed."

And the quiet man looked apologetically about to see if he had hurt any one's feelings.

Book Plates.

The present may be said to be distinctly a collecting age; it is also very perceptibly a book loving one. Now, the study of book plates is a humble, but by no means useless or even closely restricted, branch of bibliophily, and the collecting of ex libris is a pursuit which it were wrong to compare, as men have lightly done, to the "hoarding of postage stamps."

The book plate has an interest which covers three and three-quarters centuries, and, whether ancient or modern, it may have one or all of the following heads of value to the antiquarian, the artist, the litterateur: It may bear a date, and thus help to fix a definite taste in graving and ornamentation; it may appear as a record of some well known person in the past; it may offer special information to the herald and genealogist; it may be a remarkably handsome thing in itself.—London Saturday Review.

Buffalo Bill's Wife.

The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Stout's Rest, a long, low building four miles from North Platte, on the Union Pacific road. It is a roomy, hotellike old house, surrounded by 3,000 acres of prairie land and magnificent stables and pasturage, where are kept many thousand fine blooded horses and cattle. Mrs. Cody is described as an amiable housekeeping woman, greatly liked by her western neighbors, of whom in turn, and of their customs and habits, she is fond. Her experiences in the early days of her western life and as the wife of a government scout were like a story by Bret Harte. Her daughter Arta married a Nebraska lumberman, and is a leader of society in North Platte.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Pride of Queen Bess.

Of Queen Bess, that much beruffled royal lady, it has often been recorded that she was extravagantly fond of fans, and upon no gift of obsequious subjects did she more generously bestow imperial willing acceptance than when a fan was laid at her feet; such tribute to exhaustless desire was more likely than aught else to secure a passing smile or word of patronizing courtesy.

One of the most celebrated portraits of Elizabeth indicates this preference, as in her right hand is held a round feather fan, apparently under criticism, but a gratifying ownership, as may be judged from the obvious serenity of expression, altogether different from some "seasons of resentful mirth" indulged in by the virgin ruler.

Ah, if one could but know what impetuous activities seethed through her busy brain under its soothing, mollifying influences! "A treasury of fans" had Queen Bess. Some were inlaid with precious gems, others received the touch of dainty handicraft from brush or pencil; upon others were rich laces from over sea, or with brave show of brilliant needlework made glad the heart of this resistless collector, for it is written of her that she could never see one in the hands of another without expressing her desire for ownership. It is written that her collection was large.—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Schmidt's Cranial Modulus.

One of the chief objects of study in physical anthropology is the skull, and it is important to have some convenient means of comparing skulls of different kinds. To compare measurements taken in one direction only, of course gives no results of value; thus, to know that one skull is nine and another is eight inches long tells nothing as to shape or relative capacity. Authors accordingly devised the cranial index, found by dividing the length of the skull into the breadth and expressing the result decimally. If the skulls had but two dimensions this index would be satisfactory; as it is, it is not perfect. A new index was devised which should take account of the height of the skull, the height being divided by the length and the result expressed decimally.

By a combination of these two indices a fair idea of the skull would be given, but in a comparison of the indices of a number of skulls great difficulty arises. One expression is what is desired. After much careful study and experimental work Professor Schmidt worked out the modulus; the length, breadth and height are measured and their arithmetical mean is taken.—Professor Frederick Starr in Popular Science Monthly.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, **Scrofula,** and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with Scrofula, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P. M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. H. RIBBEL,

DENTIST.

Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

(First Publication July 1)

Default having been made in the dues, interest and premiums for nine months reserved in a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elmer E. Warren and Ida F. Warren to the Brainerd Co-operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 2nd day of January, A. D., 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 188, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable there is therefor due on the same the sum of five hundred and eleven dollars, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section twenty-two of township forty-four, of range twenty-eight, in said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the Front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1892, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication July 1.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the dues, interest and premium for eleven months reserved in a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Lewis Goodell and Augusta E. Goodell to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1889, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Book I of Mortgages, on page 150, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount of the mortgage due and payable, there is therefore due on the same the sum of seven hundred sixty eight and 8-100 (768.08) dollars and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz: Lot number two of block number eight of the town of East Brainerd according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 30, A. D. 1892.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE.

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University of Minnesota

Offers the following named courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree:

Classical,	Civil engineering,
Scientific,	Mechanical Engineering,
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Dentistry,	Agriculture,
Pharmacy,	Special Teacher's Course.

Special attention is called to the

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which is the best of its kind in the world, and is situated on a model farm of two hundred and fifty acres. We also have a beautiful campus of fifty acres, twelve large well equipped buildings and some of the best laboratories in the United States.

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CYRUS NORTHRUP, Pres.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GENUINE

KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium

—AND—

Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

10th Street and Park Avenue,

Minneapolis, - - Minn.

Professional Cards.

W. A. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office: Room 8, Bank Block.

BRAINERD - - - MINN.

J. R. SMITH.

Fire Insurance,

[None but reliable companies represented.]

Real Estate,

RENTS & COLLECTIONS.

☞ Agent for the Minnesota Savings Fund and Investment Co., and The Pioneer Savings and Loan Co.

Taxes Paid and Interest Collected for non-residents.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4, Sleeper Block, - Brainerd.

(First publication June 10.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated November 13th, 1889, by Joseph Vean and Zal Vean, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of November, 1889, at four o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 455, conveying and mortgaging the following described property, lying and being in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

The West one-half of the South-east quarter, and the South one-half of the North-east quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Forty-three (43), Range Thirty-one (31).

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. There is claimed to be due thereon and is actually due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Six Hundred Fifty-five 51-100 (655.51) Dollars, which includes Five Hundred and Fifty (550) Dollars principal, Seventy and 13-100 (70.13) Dollars interest, and Thirty-five 38-100 (35.38) Dollars taxes paid by said mortgagee, in and for the taxes for the years 1890 and 1891.

And, whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage, that in case of default in payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof when due, then, and in that case the holder of said note and mortgage might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default, and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and Fifty (50) Dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and disbursements allowed by law.

Which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Brainerd and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 1st, 1892.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, Limited, Mortgagee.

H. W. YOUNG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
402 Globe Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[First publication June 3.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
May 31st, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, July 8th, 1892, viz:

GEORGE SEIBERT,

H. E. No. 13125, for the SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 8, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Michael Remmels, Louis Wohlfarter, Herman Wohlfarter, George Bardin, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First publication June 3, 1892.]

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:

ABNER PLACE,

H. E. No. 13383, for the NE¼ Sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, George Seibert, Thomas Harris. Post-office address all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minnesota, on July 16th, 1892, viz:

ABRAM C. GUIETT,

H. E. No. 13760, for the E½ SE¼ and E½ NE¼, Sec. 22, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Galbreath, Nathan A. Lease, Christopher Racy, Samuel E. Dagan. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

ALBERT J. ERATH, Plaintiff,
against
MINNIE ERATH, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said County of Crow Wing, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of Brainerd in said County, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 18th, 1892.

W. A. FLEMING,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office, Room 11, Bank Block,

BRAINERD .... MINN.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
May 27th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk or the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, July 9th, 1892, viz:

EDGAR PLACE,

H. E. No. 13384, for the NW¼, sec. 20, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Fallon, Michael Remmels, David W. McCorkle, Thomas Harris, post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register

(First publication June 10.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
June 6th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on July 16th, 1892, viz:

FRANK A. CLAUS,

H. E. No. 13091, for the N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 34, Twp. 134, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Asa W. Miller, Wilmer Holmes, Daniel D. Smith, Isaac T. Dean. Post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
May 16th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:

CHARLES GORDER,

H. E. No. 13177, for the W½ NW¼ Section 10, Twp. 43, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Emil Jurgens, John Ellman, Jacob Wilberscheidt, Max Grief, Post-office address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 20th.)

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.,
May 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, viz:

JAMES E. WHITE,

H. E. No. 13870 for the lots 2, 3, 5, & 6 Sec. 24, Twp. 135, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

William Harmon, Reuben Gray, William W. Barnes, Charles H. Paine, post-office address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

The New Railroad is Assured

ANDERSON

The Photographer, is Here.

Having purchased the photograph gallery and fixtures of J. B. Robinson at the corner of 6th and Laurel streets we desire to inform the public that nothing but

First-Class Work

will be turned out. The gallery has been entirely remodeled. We solicit a share of public patronage.

Best Cabinets $3.00 Per Dozen.

All Styles of Tintypes Taken.

☞ The attention of Scandinavians is called to the fact that the Norwegian and Swedish languages are spoken.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

E. A. STROUD, I. KATZ.

STROUD & KATZ,

Dealers in

STOVES and TINWARE,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.

New Store just opened at McColl's old stand on Seventh street. New stock, Low Prices and Fair Dealing. GREAT BARGAINS in COOKING STOVES. Call and see us.

Money at 10 per Cent. Sraight

TO Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

☞ *Also Loan on Chattel Security on Favorable Terms.* ☜

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

DEALER IN PURE DRUGS!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Straton's Liniment.

Night Bell. **36 Front St**

LARSON & WALTERS,

——DEALERS IN——

Anthracite & Biuminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job-printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Corner of Eighth and Norwood Streets.

Rev. W. H. Ware, Pastor.

Announcements for Sunday, July 10.

SUBJECTS:—

MORNING—"Spiritual Growth."

EVENING—"Young Men Are Strong."

Hours of worship, 10:45 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sunday school, 12 M.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:45.

The public generally, and visitors to our city, are most cordially invited to all our services, and we will be happy to greet you. Ushers at the door.

Local News Notes.

Judge Douglas, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week.

Buy the Stribley shoe for ladies at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

Next Monday the county commissioners will hold their annual meeting.

Mrs. J. A. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from a sister who lives in Pennsylvania.

Hon. H. C. Kendall, next congressman from this district, was in the city on Monday.

Parties desiring ice cream can find an excellent quality at Mrs. Dressen's parlors on 7th street.

Mrs. Thomas Watts returned on Tuesday evening from an extended visit with friends in Hamline.

Rev. H. F. Phelps has moved his family to St. Paul, where he expects to make his home in the future.

W. H. Topping has gone to the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain about a month.

George Keough has secured a lease of the Central hotel property on Sixth street and has already taken possession.

Mrs. Sarah L. Sloeper returned yesterday from a short visit with her daugter, Mrs. J. L. Smith, in Minneapolis.

M. K. Swartz was exhibiting a strawberry this morning of his own raising which measured six inches in circumference.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kaley and Miss Maud Gleason, of Hamline, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland on the Fourth.

A large New Foundland dog belonging to Mrs. Mulrine bit a 10-year old son of A. Olson, the tailor, on Wednesday afternoon.

License to marry has been issued the past week to Oscar Salo and Selma Katrina Yervo, and Wm. E. Horn and Emma Burnett, all of Cass county.

Dr. F. E. Daigneau, of St. Paul, has decided to locate in this city and has rented the residence at No. 79 Fourth street north, and will remove his family here immediately.

Patrick Powers, aged 35 years, a section boss on the Montana division of the N. P., died at the Sanitarium in this city on Wednesday of pneumonia, and was buried this afternoon.

A trained bear was on exhibition in the city last evening and the animal was controlled with all the skill shown by the celebrated bear wrestlers of Brainerd.—Little Falls Transcript.

"The Untamed Tongue" will be the theme of the morning service at the Congregational church next Sunday. The second service will be "An evening with William Cowper, and his hymns."

Mr. M. B. Stearns and Myrta Adams were united in marriage last Tuesday afternoon at the M. E. parsonage by the Rev. Wm. Wright, both of the contracting parties being residents of this city.

Jas. McCabe and L. W. Chase were arrested on Tuesday on a complaint sworn out by Chief Brockway charged with keeping their saloons open on Sunday. They were bound over to the district court in the sum of $200.

Sam Thompson, teamster for Larson & Walters, yesterday purchased a residence in southeast Brainerd of Nick Hanson, of Faribault. It is rumored that Mr. Thompson is acting on the principle of securing the cage before the bird.

J. J. Hickey, superintendent of motive power of the Northern Pacific, has had the misfortune to lose another child, this being the third since his short residence of less than a year in St. Paul. Quite a number of shop men from this city were in attendance at the funeral on Tuesday.

The old summer resort on Gull lake formerly owned by Reuben Gray has been purchased by a Mr. Chambers, who is now thoroughly repairing and refitting the house and grounds, and will open it about August 1st for the benefit of the general public. This is one of the most attractive spots in Minnesota for a summer resort, and we have no doubt but that it will be liberally patronized.

Manager Alexander is to be congratulated in getting so many excellent attractions booked for the opera house during the coming season. Besides the "Gossoon" and Brown Theatre Co., which are noticed elsewhere in this issued, he has secured the following attractions: "The Stowaways," "The Hustlers" and "The Ensign," all plays of great merit, to be produced by superior companies. Lovers of the dramatic art in this city should show their appreciation of Manager Alexander's efforts by liberal patronage.

Mrs. J. E. Goodman has gone to Alexandria for a short visit with friends in that city.

Mrs. J. N. Nevers on Saturday returned from a two months' visit with relatives on the Pacific coast.

C. C. Philipps, an able assistant of Hon. H. C. Kendall in his canvass for the congressional nomination, was in the city on Tuesday.

News has been received in this city that a fine baby boy has appeared to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hartley at Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Bessie Treglawney, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks past, has returned to her home in Alexandria.

Sheriff Spalding has appointed J W. Slipp as his deputy in place of D. M. Gunn, who has resigned to go into the hotel business at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. E. G. Morser, for two years past one of the most successful and popular teacher in our public schools, has gone to Rockford, Ill., where she expects to reside in the future.

Union religious services will be held in the park next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by a pastor of one of the churches. The public cordially invited. Bring Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

D. M. Gunn and R. J. Hartley, of this city, have bought the Hotel Pokegama, at Grand Rapids, and will leave for that little burg in the woods in a few days. They are very pleasant and popular gentlemen, and we have no doubt they will conduct a model hotel.

J. M. Quinn and Mike Cullen will open a new saloon in the new Dressen block now being built on Sixth street. Magnificent new saloon fixtures have been purchased below the past week, it being the intention of the proprietors to make it the finest place of its kind north of St. Paul and Minneapolis. They will open about July 15th.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday in the case of Alexander McDonald, tried before Judge Nelson, of the United States district court, for illegally selling liquor to Indians. McDonald is from Brainerd. Assistant United States District Attorney Edgerton made a motion to defer sentence until the next term of court. McDonald was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, and will be sentenced at Minneapolis on Sept. 6.—St. Paul Daily News.

Line of the New Road.

Work on the new mill and railroad is being rushed, and a glance at the improvements at Rice lake gives one an indication of the magnitude of the improvements. Excavating for the foundation of the mill is entirely completed and a solid granite foundation is being put in as rapidly as good workmanship will permit and framing has been commenced. The line of the new railroad has been definitely located to within a short distance of Gull lake. The road, after crossing the river, runs almost due north around the north end of Long lake, thence northwesterly around the upper end of Hubert lake, thence almost directly west until the thoroughfare between upper and lower Gull lake is crossed, thence in a northwesterly direction, striking the old road about ten miles above the landing on Gilpatrick lake. The road will be standard gauge, and will be laid with sixty-pound steel rails and built in every way in the most substantial manner possible. The The work of clearing the right of way is being accomplished almost as fast as the engineers make the final survey. The old road will be changed to a a standard gauge while the new road is being built.

Settled With the Salvationists.

The trouble between the Salvation army and the city authorities has been amicably adjusted by a promise on the part of the officers of the army to hereafter comply with all the ordinances of the city. The trial of the officers who were arrested was set for last Tuesday, and when the case was reached on the docket Mr. Mantor, acting for City Attorney McClenahan, arose and made a statement to the effect that an agreement had been reached whereby the case against the officers should be dismissed, the officers agreeing to make no more trouble in the future. This was certainly the wise thing for the Salvationists to do and shows that the officers had no desire to persecute, but simply to enforce the law and the ordinances. It is to be hoped for the good of the army that there will be no more trouble in the future.

A Painful Accident.

On the morning of the Fourth Engineer Ed H. Simmons was the victim of a most painful and distressing accident. About 10 o'clock Mr. Simmons lighted up a large cannon firecracker, which exploded before he could throw it to the ground, the force of the explosion blowing off two of his fingers and badly mutilating his right hand besides badly burning the right side of his face and injuring his right eye. A special was made up and Mr. Simmons was brought to the Sanitarium in this city almost immediately, where his wounds were dressed, and he is now doing nicely. His eyesight will not be permanently injured, but he loses three fingers and the thumb of his right hand. Mr. Simmons has many friends in this city who deeply regret the misfortune that has befallen him.

Summer Training Schools.

A summer training school for teachers of Crow Wing, Morrison and Benton counties will be held at Little Falls beginning Wednesday, July 27th, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue until August 23d. This will be an excellent opportunity for Crow Wing county teachers to prepare for their work. No tuition will be charged.

J. A. WILSON,
Supt. Schools Crow Wing County.

Buy the Bailey & Usher shoe for children at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DROWNED.

Two Brainerd People Meet Death in This Manner During the Past Week.

On Sunday afternoon Herbert Floyd, an 18-year old son of S. A. Floyd, who lives near the Mahlum House in East Brainerd, was drowned at Rice Lake. It seems that the young man was in bathing alone while a party of young boys were on the shore. He played about in the water for some time, when he was seized with cramps and being unable to help himself was drowned. One young fellow made an attempt to reach him but was unsuccessful. His body was recovered after some searching in 13 feet of water. The coroner was called and viewed the remains but deemed an inquest unnecessary. His remains were interred on Wednesday, Rev. Wm. Wright, of the First Methodist church, conducting the ceremony.

The second case of drowning occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Rice lake, and the unfortunate victim was John Johnson, who lives at 110 Ninth street north. Mr. Johnson was a man about 35 years of age, and had gone to Rice lake that afternoon in company with his son-in-law, Dunc McDonald to view a piece of land, which he had taken the contract to clear of timber. After viewing the land Mr. Johnson and McDonald decided to go to the point on the lake where the mill is being built and instead of walking around Mr. Johnson got on to a log and said he would ride across, a much shorter distance. This he did against the protests of his companion. He had gone but a short distance from shore when the log turned and threw him into the lake and he was drowned. His body was found in about 12 feet of water. He leaves an aged wife and several children, all of whom, with the exception of two, are married, to mourn his loss. The funeral services were conducted at his residence at 10 o'clock this morning. The families of both these unfortunate victims have the sympathy of the entire community.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening all aldermen being present except Aldermen Johnson and Titze.

Reports of the Municipal court, chief of police and superintendent of electric lights for the month of June, were read and approved and ordered placed on file.

Alderman Slipp, from the first ward, handed in his resignation, he having moved out of the ward, which was accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

City pay roll	$634 13
Street pay roll	371 13
Electric light pay roll	220 83
Brainerd Water company	750 00
John Shupe	13 50
William Dresskell	2 66
Mr. Holmes	3 25
John McNaughton	4 33
Wm. Berron	49 00
Standard Oil Co.,	8 43
R. K. Whiteley	2 00
H. M. Phillips	75
H. M. Phillips	25
D. A. Stoops	75
M. K. Swartz	9 30
C. B. White	50 00
C. B. White	175 00
Slipp Bros	45 58
S. W. Gray & Co	16 50
N. W. Thompson-Houston	35 25

Bill of Wm. Dresskell for $175 was referred to fire committee.

Report of finance committee on bill of C. H. Martin for $10, was accepted and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of John Martin for $25, for member board of health, was allowed.

Report of the street committee in regard to the damage suit to be brought by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson against the city of Brainerd, was read and placed on file.

On motion the committee on health, sewerage, etc., was instructed to advertise for bids to clear up dumping ground, work to be done to satisfaction of the board of health.

Moved and carried that the resolution for extension of water mains on Pine street be adopted.

Ordinance No. 100, pertaining to street railway franchise, was then read and put upon its final passage and carried, Aldermen Williamson, Towers, McMurtry, Bain and Ferris voting aye, and Aldermen Lagerquist and Fogelstrom voting no.

Petition of A. G. Gallup and Fred. Luken to erect frame building in fire limits, was referred to fire committee.

The matter of electing alderman from first ward was laid over until next meeting.

On motion the applications and bonds for liquor licenses for the following gentlemen were approved and granted, viz: L. W. Chase, Jerome Kelleher, Geo. Keough, Geo. E. Gardner, Bill Nash, Parsons & Swanson, Peterson & Co., John S. Frey, J. A. Murray and J. H. Kellehan.

Applications of C. E. Gray and S. Wilson for liquor license were granted as soon as bond was in proper shape to satisfaction of county attorney.

Application and bond of Wallace & Jamieson was read and referred to police committee.

Council adjourned.

Railroad Changes.

Supt. R. C. Wescott left for St. Paul Sunday night. He expects to take his former position at Staples temporarily, but will be transferred to a more important post soon, either in St. Paul or Minneapolis. His family will remain in Fergus for the present at least.

A. J. Sovereign, who was recently re-appointed assistant superintendent of the N. P. branch, arrived in the city Saturday to begin work. His family will return from West Superior when they have secured a suitable house. Mr. Sovereign was glad to get back to Fergus, and Fergus is glad to have him come back.—Fergus Falls Journal.

Mrs. Dressen's ice cream parlors on 7th street are now open.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Glorious Fourth.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated in this city in the usual way, some of our citizens going to the lakes, others staying in town and filling up, and the small boy made the day hideous with fire crackers, and other explosives. There was no organized attempt at celebrating, each individual following his own sweet will in regard to the matter.

The dinner and supper by the ladies of St. Francis' church, at the rink was a great success, both socially and financially, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely. Strawberries and ice cream were also served during the afternoon and evening.

The social of the Presbyterian ladies during the evening at the Y. M. C. A. room was a splendid success. A large number of persons partook of the refreshments of ice cream, lemonade, strawberries and seemed to enjoy themselves though the parlors were greatly thronged the entire evening.

The fireworks display, furnished by generous citizens, on the the N. P. grounds opposite, kindly loaned by Mr. McKay, station master, was magnificent. Many exhibition pieces of special beauty, screaming and far reaching rockets, large and beautiful Roman and other candles, mines, bombs, rosettes, electric tubes, together with two balloons, one very large sized with fireworks attachment, sailing gracefully to a great height with a fine display made a splendid entertainment closing in a very fitting manner a day of happiness and good order spent in our city.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church wish to earnestly thank all theirkind friends and patrons for contributing in somany ways to the success of their sociable.

Deerwood News.

Fine weather has favored the people of our vicinity this week.

The work of putting new pipes in the ground between the pump house and water tank was finished last week.

Nearly all the Deerwood people celebrated "the glorious Fourth" by having a picnic at Portage lake.

A Norwegian student of divinity by name of Danielson was here last Sunday and preached to the Scandinavian Lutheran congregation.

A party of Duluth folks spent the Fourth of July here at fishing in Serpent lake.

FARMER BOY.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried. D. W. McVEA.

A MATCHLESS PRODUCTION.

Carroll Johnson's "The Gossoon," A Scenic Marvel.

The scenery of Carroll Johnson's romantic Irish play, "The Gossoon," which appears here Wednesday, July 20th, is declared by the critics to far outrival anything of its kind ever attempted in the Irish drama. It is a matchless scenic masterpiece. Its mounting is said to be magnificent.

The first act shows the lakes of Killarney in summer time, with the silvery water flashing in the sunlight, the roses in bloom, and the purple mists encircling the green hills like a large fairy crown. The same scene in mid-winter is shown in the third act. The white mantle of silence envelops the country, and the sunset effects are beautiful. Killarney by moonlight is another beautiful scene, with the silver stars twinkling overhead and the aroma of the sleeping flowers seems to fill the atmosphere of the theatre.

The second act is a marvel of scenic beauty. On the stage is represented an exact fac-simile of the world-famous Ross Castle at Killarney, with its ruined turrets, portals, arches and cornices. The ivy and the the moss fondly cling to it as does the memories of its long departed glory. The scene is a moonlit one, and the soft flood of silver light makes visible the lakes in the distant background, and the cascade of real water tumbling over the cliffs and gently gliding away under the old ruined bridge. The scene is a beautiful one, and it has that delightful and dreamy haze of enchantment that always characterizes romantic surroundings.

The unroofing of the cabin in act three is said to be one of the most soul-stirring effects ever presented on the stage.

To Painters and Paper Hangers.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
BRAINERD, July 9, 1892.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of Education for the painting of the Lowell schools, and papering or kalsomining and painting of the Washington and Horace Mann schools. Full instructions will be given to those contemplating bidding on the work by Messrs. Titze and Winter, and the schools can be examined at any time.

The bids will be opened on Friday evening, July 15, 1892, at 8 p. m., in the secretary's office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

Items of Interest.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

McGinn & Bailey carry a nice fresh line of staple groceries.

A new stock of fresh candies just received at McGinn & Bailey's.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fresh lettuce, onions and radishes at McGinn & Bailey's.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

1,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

See D. M. Clark & Co.'s new stock of Wall Paper before you select your spring house decorations. A nice line just received.

Our line of boy's shoes were never so complete nor prices so low as now. Custom work and repairing done neatly and promptly at the "Big 9." R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Bring your children to the "Big 9" and have them fitted with a pair of the "Merriam Shoes," they are the best child's shoe made. R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

The "Big 9" is showing a splendid stock of boots, shoes, slippers and ties for this season. Our black tennis shoes are nobby. Call and see them. R. F. Walters, Sixth street

Mrs. H. Theviet has just received her new stock of spring millinery and it comprises some of the finest and latest patterns of imported bonnets and hats. The ladies of Brainerd are requested to call and look the stock over before purchasing elsewhere, as her prices are equally as low as the lowest.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Opera House!

NEXT ATTRACTION,

Wednesday, July 20.

The Representative Irish Comedian

Carrol Johnson,

In his great Comedy drama

"THE GOSSOON."

The Event of the Season.

LOST—A crescent scarf pin set with pearl and small diamonds. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

Notice.

All orders on the general county fund of Crow Wing county, registered on or before April 8th, 1892, will be paid on presentation and interest will cease after June 27th, 1892. Also all Cass county orders registered on or before May 14th, 1892. Interest to cease on above date.

JOHN T. FRATER,
County Treasurer.

BRAINERD, June 23, 1892.

Bids for Hay.

Tenders will be received for one hundred tons of good wild hay delivered on sec. 3, town 134. For further particulars apply to

F. S. PARKER,
N. P. Foundry, Brainerd. 33-4t

A Good Investment.

Forty acres of good farm land for sale cheap, near the location of the new mills. E½ of SW¼, Sec. 22, T. 45, Range 30.

J. R. SMITH, Agent,
Sleeper Block.

Buy your shoes and clothing at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Look--Look!

MACKILL AND CHICAGO CHIEF,

THE TWO PURE BRED IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions

Will make the season at the barn on

ON THIRD STREET NEAR N. P. TRACK.

The farmers of Crow Wing and adjoining counties should appreciate the fact that it is not economy to use inferior Stallions in breeding horses. The above Stallions are fine animals, perfect in all particulars, and an inspection will prove that it is economy to get the best. For particulars call on any member of the

Crow Wing County Clydesdale Association,

Or see J. E. Hammond at the Barn.

Brainerd, Minn.

We Meet All Competition.

——THE NEW FIRM OF——

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

——CALL AT——

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

——SEE——

SUNBERG'S

Elegant Line of Silverware

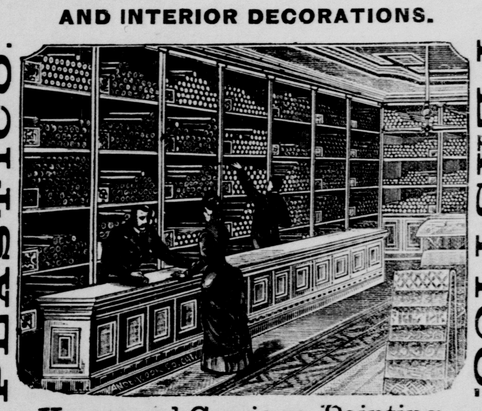
We have some of the finest goods in the market especially adapted to the Trade. We can guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious as our line is complete.

Mrs. F. C. SUNDBERG.

J. C. CONGDON.

WALL PAPER!

AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.



House and Carriage Painting.

Glass, Wood, and Enamelled Letters. Canvas Signs, Black-Board Slating a Specialty

One Door East of the Arlington. - Brainerd, Minn.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

THE Swiss has done the least fighting this century, and their only important out-breaks have been more of a civil than a military character.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has expressed a desire to meet and vanquish the man in the moon. Alcoholic lunacy is what's the matter with John.

THE Indian Government has written the Imperial Government asking the latter to do all in its power in support of the proposed International Silver Conference.

A CALF with six distinct feet, all of which are used in walking is reported from Mooresville, Ind. It is alleged that this freak has a brother endowed with an equal number of feet.

THE site of the city of Boston was sold by John Blackstone in 1635 for $150. If John had only held on to a few acres for a century or so he would have been comfortably fixed to day. As it is he is dead broke.

STRANGE as it may appear, there is only one person in the United States entitled to be called "honorable," and that is the lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the title in his case being confirmed by law.

EMPEROR WILLIE HOHENZOLLERN has taken to writing editorials. If the profession is going to be open to every jackanapes who comes along, some of us sensitive plants will feel like drawing out.

Now that Dr. Briggs has joined the Salvation Army let his reforming zeal not abate one jot or tittle until he has abolished the fantasie on the base drum with which that organization commonly heralds its approach.

A BICYCLE insurance company, to insure bicycles against accidental breakage, has been started in New York. When a broken wheel cannot be satisfactorily repaired by the company's mechanics the policy holder is given a new machine.

MANIFESTLY, if the white pugilist is to do a successful business with his colored competitor it must be arranged that the brunette boxer shall stand on his head, affording the Caucasian an opportunity to play for his shins.

Now that there is a lull in the political hubbub how fare the Astors and the Vanderbilts in that line fence war? That which sends Newport right out of one conniption into another would certainly be of interest to the whole country if the sickening details were known.

THE question has been raised whether the numerous limestone caves in British Burham have been explored for archæological remains. Many of these caves were known to have been used by the Buddists of former generations, as Buddist idols were found in them, and it is probable they were inhabited by men in the early time.

ALTHOUGH a dread for water is instinctive in cats, a London Correspondent states that a person living on the banks of the river Thames had a cat which frequently swam across the river to a spot which was infested with rats. She always swam low in the water, with tail erect, and would shake herself like a dog on coming ashore.

THE new Temple Israel of Brooklyn is built after the plan of the famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches of its main entrance are supported by polished mottled marble columns, and it is surmounted by a gilded dome. The walls of the interior are frescoed in green and gold. The congregation has many rich members.

A CITIZEN of Portland, Ind., claims to be the owner of a large tomcat who long ago developed a great love for the companionship of the poultry tribe. "It eats everything they do, even to shelled corn, and when night comes perches itself on the roost alongside of a rooster as contentedly as if it were with those of its own kind."

THAT is a strange species of patriotism which glues men to the bulletin boards and makes them forgetful of business, family, and even the dinner hour. And yet there is the excuse of excitement. The man as he watches the returns is like unto the horse in Job: "He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of captains, and the shouting."

PRINCE EDMOND RADZIWILL has found a new way of paying old debts. He became a monk and retired from this sinful world considerably in debt to several people. One sinful man who was left 12,000 marks to the bad has made an effort to collect, but the court held that the noble recluse is legally as dead as the late Julius Cæsar and cannot be sued.

Dogs and Cats in King Howel's Times.

The worth of dogs is variously estimated; in the tenth century the King's buckhound being valued at 15d. when born, and £1 when fully trained; while "a herd dog is worth the best ox, * * * and whoever may possess a cur, though it be the King, its value is 4d." Cats, however, are priced without distinction, there being probably but one breed. Nor is any extra value set upon those favored cats, which by reason of their royal ownership, enjoyed the daily privilege, accorded them proverbially, of looking at a King. No matter to what family or place it may belong, "the worth of a kitten from the night it is kittened until it shall open its eyes, is a legal penny, and from that time until it shall kill mice, two legal pence." fourpence being the full value of a cat, as of a sheep, or of a goat. The qualities expected of her are particularly catalogued, and the list of them runs thus: "To see, to hear, to kill mice, to have her claws entire, to rear and not to devour her kittens, and if she be bought and be deficient in any one of those faiths, let one-third of her worth be returned."

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

THE battleship Texas is successfully launched at the Norfolk navy yard.

John W. Foster of Indiana is appointed secretary of state, and is at once confirmed by the senate.

Bad blood exists in both branches of congress over the appropriations, the house systematically rejecting conference reports.

Land Commissioner Carter will resign as secretary to the Republican national committee, being too busy to serve in that capacity.

THE president issued a proclamation proclaiming reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, under the reciprocity clause of the recent tariff law.

THE conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The item relative to the crop reports of the agricultural department stands as it left the senate.

THE 4½ per cent bonds redeemed to June 18, inclusive, amounted to $24,023,350; redeemed during the week, $45,700; total, $24,069,050; amount of bonds outstanding, $1,435,650.

THE comptroller of the currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Spring Garden Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., making 20 per cent on all claims proved, amounting to $1,683,676.82.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

MISSISSIPPI river towns are again threatened with destructive floods.

Loss of life results from a storm in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

IN the hotel fire at Sanger, Fresno county, Cal., no lives were lost. Only one person was seriously injured.

Three houses in Berry, a Parisian suburb, were destroyed by fire. A number of the occupants were burned to death. Many others were injured while trying to escape.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building on Main street Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people. H. C. Winston, owner of the building, and two colored men were killed and seven colored men badly hurt.

AT a Sunday school entertainment given at Paoka, Ind., ice cream was served and a short time afterwards the children became deathly sick. Twenty-five of them it is thought were poisoned by the ice cream. They are all in a critical condition and it is feared many will die.

At New Castle, Wyo., while dressing Gertie Monroe caught her clothing on fire from a match and was burned from head to foot, the most serious burns being about the face, neck and breast. Recovery is doubtful. John M. Howell, who extinguished the flames, was painfully burned.

While Mrs. John Skillman was playing with a Flobert rifle at Phillipsburg the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed through the heart of an eleven-year-old daughter, killing her instantly. The mother says she did not know the weapon was loaded.

PERSONAL MENTION.

AMEDEE ERNEST BARTHELEMY MOUCHEZ, the French naval officer, scientist and writer, is dead, aged seventy-one years.

D. D. BELL, the well known turfman and capitalist, died at Lexington, Ky., of paralysis. He was a familiar figure on the Western tracks and leaves a fortune valued at $5,000.

T. CLARKE OLIVER, the marine painter is dead at Amesbury Mass., aged sixty-eight. Some of his works are widely known, particularly "Kearsage," copies of which have been made in steel.

George Rhett Cathcart, one of the leading members of the American Book company and widely known in business, literary and social circles in this country and Europe died at Newport, R. I. of heart disease. He was for a short time on Gen. Longstreet's staff.

SINS AND SINNERS.

A YOUNG man shoots and kills his sister's assailant in court in New York.

Sharks sell government land near Ashland to unsuspecting purchasers.

Two men at Tower, Minn., have a shooting match, one being killed and the other mortally wounded.

A STRANGE dream leads to the arrest of a young woman in St. Paul on the charge of embezzlement.

A YOUNG man is arrested in St. Paul for passing sixty-nine spurious checks. A man of the same age is arrested in Minneapolis for forging fifty checks.

Robert Barber killed his brother John, at Cedarville, Ohio, during a quarrel. The murderer literally beat his victim, who is a cripple, to death with his fists.

AT Portland, Or., Henry Norborg, real estate dealer, shot and killed his sweetheart, Augusta Shogrena. He then put a bullet through his own brain. It is supposed Norborg was temporarily insane.

WHEN E. J. Ryan, who robbed the United States Express company at Washington, D. C., was arrested at Denver, Col., he had on his person $3 250, and he states that $41,000 is on deposit in Pittsburg.

Amanda Umble (colored) has been sentenced to be hanged in Kansas City Aug. 19. It will be the first execution of a woman in Missouri. She murdered Eva Jackson for alienating the affection of her lover.

In Boston recently Mrs. Susan Sewell, twenty-two years of age, threw her nine months' old babe out of a fourth story window and then jumped from the window herself, both dying in a short time.

At Birmingham, Tex., nine convicts, with stone in hand, charged the guard and attempted to escape. The guard fired on them killing one and wounding four others. Two of them are likely to die. Four escaped, one being recaptured.

Over twenty fights occurred one Sunday on an excursion train going from Muncie, Ind., to Celina, Ohio. An unknown man was knocked from the train and is supposed to have been killed. Adolph Gates of Parker, Ind., had his skull crushed and will probably die.

The celebrated Mitchell case, in which Alice Mitchell is to be tried under a plea of present insanity, which she sets up as an excuse for killing Freda Ward, was called in the criminal court in Memphis, and continued until July 18, on account of the state failing to secure two witnesses.

A COLORED character at Rock Island named Brooks Trout rushed into a restaurant where his wife was eating supper with a man and shot her twice. Escaping through the back way he hurried to the Y. M. C. A. building, where he ended his own existence. The woman will recover.

H. C. Lovell, a prominent cattle raiser of Wyoming and a resident of Billings, was shot and killed at his ranch in Wyoming. He had ordered a rustler to leave the country and the latter not complying, Lovell went to his ranch to enforce this order and was killed with buckshot. Many friends and a child mourn his death.

ELIJAH LLOYD, a director of the First National Bank of Joplin, Mo., and a rich mine owner, committed suicide in a shocking manner. He took a giant cartridge in his left hand, lighted the fuse with his right, placed the cartridge to his head and when it exploded the top of his head and the left hand were blown off. Temporary insanity.

A riot occurred between the workmen of the two street car companies at Toledo, O., which resulted in the arrest of over 200 employes. The entire police force was called to the scene of the riot. It was caused by an attempt of the Consolidated company to repair its track, over which the Toledo Street Car Company had the privilege of running cars. Numerous injunctions have been issued, and, on the whole, it is a badly mixed-up affair.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

QUEEN VICTORIA prorogues parliament.

BISMARCK is likely to be prosecuted by the German government for attacking the emperor in a published interview.

IT is reported that the queen of Spain has signed a decree granting minimum tariffs to Germany.

Full returns from all parts of the country of Sunday's election in Mexico make the re-election of President Diaz certain.

HENRY WELD FULLER, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, died at the residence of his son in New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE Canadian Parliament has made appropriations for the world's fair and for the Bering sea arbitration.

ALARMING advices from St. Petersburg show that the city is preparing for an outbreak of cholera.

THE attacks of the Central European press on the proposed international silver conference do not abate.

A TOTAL of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku, Russia, during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

The Afghans lost 1,500 men killed and wounded in the recent fighting against the Hazaras.

The cholera has reached Tiflis. In their panic the Russian trans-Captain censors are suppressing cholera telegrams to newspapers.

A proposition that a differential duty be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies against foreign imports is defeated in the congress of chambers of commerce in London—33 to 55.

THE great drouth which has been prevailing over Northern Mexico and portions of South-west Texas on the Rio Grande, for the last two years, continues unbroken except in spots.

Seventy-five deaths from cholera have occurred in Central Asia. These are exclusive of the fatal cases which have been reported at Bauku, where 164 persons, seventy of whom succumbed to the malady, were stricken during one week.

THE caravel Santa Maria, which is a reproduction of Columbus' vessel, was successfully launched at Cadiz recently in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The American consul and the mate of the bark Yamokden were the only Americans present.

A second search of the apartment of Grenier, the French government clerk, who confessed to selling plans of the French fort to Germany and Italy, and implicated the United States Attache Borup in his crime, has resulted in a fresh discovery. Many important documents were found, including a complete plan of a new French war ship.

A CENSUS bulletin gives the number of industrial establishments in Canada at 75,768, an increase of 51 per cent in ten years. The capital invested in these establishments is $353,000,000, an increase of 114 per cent; number of employes, 367,865, an increase of 44 per cent; wages paid, $99,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000; and the value of products, $475,000,000, an increase of $165,000,000.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

AN enthusiastic meeting of Republican clubs is held in New York.

DEMOCRATS oppose Senator Washburn's anti-option bill.

SENATOR STEWART denies that he has bolted the Republican party.

Senator Stewart of Nevada bolts the Republican party, helping along the third party presidential boom.

J. P. DOLIVER was renominated for congress in the Tenth Iowa district Republican congressional convention.

JUDGE GRESHAM emphatically declares that he will not be the People's party candidate for president.

Senator Brice is quoted as saying that Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois will be chairman of the Democratic national committee.

THERE is talk of the Democrats making no effort to carry New York, but bringing all their energies to bear upon Northwestern states.

THE TOILERS.

A LABOR riot occurs at Toledo, Ohio.

There are signs of a settlement of the street railroad strikes at Cleveland, Ohio. The matter may be left to arbitration.

The National Brotherhood of Carmen in St. Louis have re-elected the old board of officers and adjourned to meet in Minneapolis in June, 1894.

A NUMBER of Pinkerton detectives were sent to Carnegie's steel works at Homestead, Pa., to protect the men now working. It is reported that 300 more Pinkerton men will leave Philadelphia for the works, to be used in case of emergency.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Representatives of many Chicago lines are summoned before the interstate commerce commission, charged with violating the law.

President Egan, of the Kansas City road, resigns and is succeeded by Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul. Mr. Egan is elected president of the Chicago Great Western, which absorbs the Kansas City.

TARIFFS have been issued, to take effect July 5, reducing the rate on wool in sacks from St. Paul to the seaboard by way of Chicago, from 75 cents to 65 cents per 100 pounds. This is done to meet the latest reduction made by the Soo line on that commodity.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

Chicago has a colored bicycle club.

Alvord is playing a great third with Fort Wayne.

Washington's jump has occasioned some astonishment.

PITTSBURG is trying to work a deal to secure Gore, New York's center fielder.

The newspaper men's league has been revived in Cleveland.

Pitcher Terry signed recently by Pittsburg, is proving a good one.

Manager Chapman is about to sue the Louisville club for a year's salary.

Pitchers Meekin and Jones have been released by the Louisville club. George Hemming, late of the Cincinnatis, has been engaged to pitch.

Alf Kennedy and Billy Myer, left Chicago for Streator recently. Kennedy has decided that Myers will do all his training for the coming fight with Jack McAuliffe at his own home.

Carroll has declined to make a match with Billy Maher, stating that he (Carrol) would challenge the winner of the Myers-McAuliffe fight in February or March next before any club in the country offering the largest purse.

PIERRE LORDILLARD has bought Sensation from the Countess de Agreda. He has purchased the undefeated son of Leamington and Susan Beane for $20,000. Sensation is brother to Onondaga and Susquehanna and sire of last year's Suburban winner, Loantaka.

OTHERWISE.

H. H. Hart of St. Paul is elected president of the national association of corrections and charities.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., in a sermon in York, and speaking as a Democrat, makes a ferocious assault upon Tammany.

The Minnesota Universalist convention decides in favor of the world's fair being open Sunday.

All the wires in the business district of St. Paul are to be placed under ground.

The Minneapolis council refuses to appropriate the $2,000 asked by the census committee.

Sales agents of the anthracite companies met in New York recently and decided on a general increase of 25 cents per ton for Western points.

THE world's fair committee has accepted the ode written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, and she has been paid for the production. It will be delivered at the proper time.

AT Reno, Nev., the convention of the silver league adopted resolutions sending delegates to the Omaha and Montana conventions and announcing that the Nevada silver party will co-operate with the American Bi-Metalic League of Washington.

WILLIAM F. GORRELL began suit in the circuit court at Chicago recently to recover $130,000 damages from the Home Insurance company of New York, for which he was the general manager until a few days ago, when the company put another man in the place. He claims the amount named for commissions and money invested.

THE Amalgamated association has abolished the rules requiring two weeks shut down in July for repairs. This action is favorable to the manufacturers, and it is expected will result in the immediate signing of the scale of the Joliet, Irondale, St. Louis and Kansas City works. It has had its effect in Pittsburg in the signing of the scale.

The gold fever has suddenly revived in the Potomac fields. Messrs. Philip John and Frank Stone and sisters sold to Messrs. Stocking & Barstow, of Washington, forty-five acres of land for $60,000, on which operations will be begun at once. A party of capitalists from the Pacific coast has also arrived with a view of prospecting for gold.

A MAN named O'Dell was bitten by a mad dog at Sciotoville, O., two months ago. He went mad, and commenced biting trees, posts and everything he came to. Near his home he took after a boy named Hension. The boy had been hunting, and while O'Dell was gaining on him the boy turned and fired his rifle. The ball took effect between the eyes, killing O'Dell instantly.

AT Columbus, O., the supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers Association elected the following officers: Supreme councilor, W. A. Johnson, Cincinnati; supreme junior councilor, S. H. Strayer, Columbus; supreme conductor, A. J. Dowd, Chicago; supreme secretary, G. B. Fegg, Columbus; supreme treasurer, W. E. Carpenter, Columbus; supreme judge, C. H. Potter, Cleveland; supreme sentinel, F. E. Nash, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE PEOPLES PARTY

The First National Convention of the Peoples Party Assembles at Omaha.

Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa and Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia Will Head the Ticket.

Omaha Special—The first National Convention of the Peoples Party was called to order by chairman Taubeneck of the national committee. After prayer and speeches of welcome the temporary officers were announced and temporary chairman Ellington took the chair.

The first day's session was taken up with the appointment of the necessary committees and speeches by Ignatius Donnelly, Powderly and other prominent delegates. The convention then adjourned till Monday.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order by temporary chairman Ellington and prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. McCready. The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report, and, after a new hubbub had been silenced, submitted the following:

For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey; assistant secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson of Michigan, J. W. Denmark of South Carolina, D. W. Monroe.

Following this was also a long list of vice chairmen, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

Mr. Loucks on taking the chair said:

I cannot resist the temptation of saying a very few words to congratulate you on the success of this magnificent convention. It is a grand tribute to the civilization of the present century. In the past ages, when great revolutions were in progress, they have been brought about, as a rule, by the sword, by the bullet. This is the greatest of all revolutions, as being propelled by that silent power of education, the ballot. It is a grand tribute to the present civilization, and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger, I am one of those who believe than when the people of this nation, the great mass of wealth producers, have come up to that high standard of changing this system of government by the ballot, that this nation is then saved, or will be saved by this means, and we can certainly congratulate ourselves on that. We can congratulate ourselves that we are progressing all along the line. Why, I have not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double their capacity to accommodate this vast crowd. That I think was not true of some other convention cities or some other conventions of the past. You hear talk in the other conventions about nominating certain men because they can carry certain states. We do not hear of that in this convention, by the delegates at least. The question is, who represents our principles? More than that, there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles, but he must have burned the bridges behind him. Why, I have been told here that it will not be safe to nominate a man

WHO HAS BEEN A GREENBACKER.

You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug, and take your choice. A greenbacker? Why, bless your soul; this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by the old greenbackers is what has brought forth this movement. Ah! but somebody says, take up a new man who, though he may agree with this greenback movement, has not been identified with it in the past. The first issue of greenbacks was the greenbacks that remained at par all during the war. But there was a new issue of greenbacks that had that exception clause in it. It is on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in your selecting a man for the hour—a man who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man here and say be has not made enemies in this movement, and I say he is not worth that [with a snap of the finger] in this movement. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause, and who will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate to-day. All over the United States are friends who are waiting. They are waiting until the telegraph ticks the news of the nominee of this convention. I don't want to disappoint our friends all over this nation. I know you do not want to; so let us proceed to business and as soon as possible send over the wires the name of the man whom we hope will occupy the White House for the next four years.

A FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

The committee on rules submitted a report which provided:

In balloting for president and vice president, the secretary shall call the roll of states, and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second ballot shall at once be taken, wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice first, second choice second, a first choice being counted as one vote and a second choice as a half vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted for on the third ballot, votes for the other persons being not counted.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. It was moved that the report of the committee be received and that its recommendations be adopted. A vote was then taken on the adoption of this recommendation, and it was declared carried by acclamation, despite a few protests. An amendment was proposed striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except the two leaders shall be retired and inserting a provision that when balloting begins, candidates shall be voted for until there was a choice. This amendment prevailed by a large majority, so that the rules as to balloting are in accordance with the customary rules in national conventions on this matter. The rule, as finally adopted, is as follows:

In balloting for candidates, the following order shall be observed: The secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman shall announce the vote as cast. Each state shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots and its chairman shall announce the result. When we commence balloting for candidates, we shall continue until some candidate receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Some minor matters were then disposed of, after which the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Loucks at 2:07 o'clock. The platform committee then submitted their report as follows:

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislature, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery; the newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

A CRY ABOUT FINANCES.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purpose to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution, to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provided for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

NO PROHIBITION PLANK.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country. We declare, therefore,

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent in return is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all roads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands not owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform was unanimously adopted. The convention then adjoined till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business of the evening session was the report from the resolutions committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

Your committee on platform and resolutions beg leave unanimously to report the following: Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people, and the reform press, the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolutions committee, who read the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the committee:

That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. Delegate Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution as presented. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott.

Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day.

"The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain a means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens," Mr. Donnelly said. "On this there can be no compromise."

If this resolution were simply to express the prejudice of a class, I should not support it. It is a declaration that free men will not clothe their limbs in the goods of the manufacturers of this slave-making oligarchy. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word boycott, will withdraw their opposition, and that the resolution may be adopted by a rising vote.

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes and a number of others arose and grasped him warmly by the hand. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming senators, congressmen, members of legislatures, at state and national conventions, was then reported from the resolutions committee. It declares that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument, and of the federal or any state or municipal government, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of the People's party. The resolution went through with a whoop and without discussion.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Then came the roll call of the states for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. The first state: "Alabama," was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. S. Manning arose and promptly placed in nomination Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa amid prolonged cheers.

The place of Colorado was yielded to Col. S. F. Norton, of Ills., who placed Senator Kyle, of S. D., in nomination. Col. Norton said the man he should name had already won his spurs in the brainest and shrewdest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he is a member of no faction. His candidate's brain was not measured by the girth of his waist He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from the public gaze. His candidate was a broad and liberal-minded man. It was not impossible or improbable that the new party might place the man he would name in the White House—that grand, magnificent man,

JAMES A. KYLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us a Washington and a Jefferson, James Field of Virginia.

Stephen H. Bashor of Illinois, pastor of the progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principles, not men, and it demanded as leader its biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. That man was Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska.

The principal speech for Gen. Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa, Weaver's own state.

Mrs. Lease of Kansas seconded Weaver's nomination.

Maj. Henry Webb of Massachusetts, candidate for governor of his state on the People's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

Delegate Brown of Massachusetts nominated Mann Page of Virginia.

Delegate Fish of Minnesota nominated Ignatius Donnelly, but Donnelly declined.

At 1 o'clock the roll call of states for nominating speeches was completed and there were four candidates before the convention—Weaver of Iowa, Kyle of South Dakota, Fields of Virginia and Page of Virginia. Gresham's declination had been at last reluctantly accepted by his admirers and the refusal of Van Wyck and Donnelly to allow the consideration of their names left the field to the four candidates who had been formally presented.

July 5, 1:30 a. m.—From the very beginning of the roll call Weaver led all competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver men grew very enthusiastic, and when the result was announced cheered loud and long. The ballot resulted as follows:

Weaver 995, Kyle 265, Norton, Page and Stanford 1 each. Minnesota voted 27 for Weaver and 9 for Kyle; South Dakota, Weaver 1, Kyle 15; North Dakota, Weaver 11, Kyle 1.

Norton of Illinois moved to make the nomination unanimous. It was carried with a hurrah and large cheering, ending with calls for Weaver. The general was not present and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall.

Several names were presented for vice president, but Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia was nominated on the first ballot.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the national committee as reported to the convention:

Alabama, J. P. Ware, C. H. Manning, George F. Gathier; Arkansas, J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, E. R. Ray; California, Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, E. M. Hamilton; Colorado, I. C. Bardy, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman; Connecticut, Robert Pyne, A. S. Houston, Henry C. Baldwin; Florida, S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Little; Georgia, J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown, C. H. Ellington; Idaho, A. T. Lane, J. Hinderson, D. R. Munroe; Illinois, H. L. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess; Indiana, M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Frazer Thomas; Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, M. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall; Kansas, S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Laybourne; Kentucky, A. F. Cardon, J. F. Blair, W. J. Scott; Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty, J. W. Burt; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, E. W. Boynton; Massachusetts, E. G. Brown, George F. Washburne, J. Peter Gardner; Michigan, John O. Zabet, H. I. Allen, Ed S. Greene; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorsen, H. B. Martin; Mississippi, G. W. Dyer, I. S. Millraps, N. W. Bradford; Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, C. M. Gooch; Montana, Charles Hanscom, J. W. Aiken, J. H. Boucher; New Hampshire, L. B. Porter; New Jersey, H. D. Opdyke, John Wilcox, Joseph R. Buchanan; New York, L. J. McLaren, Henry A. Nicks, L. C. Roberts; North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. O. Wilson; North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson; Ohio, Hugo Prior, C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkinson; Oregon, Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, C. F. Fitch; Pennsylvania, V. A. Lotter, J. E. Leslie, J. B. Aiken; South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Zippa; Tennessee, W. H. Gwynne, L. H. Taylor, W. E. Wilkins; Texas, Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman, J. H. Davis; Virginia, I. H. Hobson, Marion Page, Samuel L. Newberry; Washington, D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox, C. W. Young; West Virginia, S. H. Piersol, John E. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, A. Bland; Oklahoma, P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.

Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committeemen.

AN OPERATOR'S CLEVER RUSE.

He Played It During the Exciting Convention of 1880.

The crowds about the telegraph offices awaiting news from the Republican convention of 1880 were just wild for news—they hungered and thirsted for information from Chicago, and it seemed as if it would never come. They besieged the offices and bored the people in charge, and were not satisfied until they got something.

Finally an operator, whose bump of pity was as large as his bump of humor, bethought himself of a plan to appease the news-hungry gang. He manufactured some convention news of a harmless character, but it was what was wanted. Every little while the operator would struggle through the frantic crowd and post a bulletin. His first read like this: "Mr. Conkling has arrived at the convention door. Cheers." That was something, anyhow. Then he posted this one: "Mr. Conkling has entered the convention. Great enthusiasm." This was met with much favor. Then he put up: "Mr. Conkling is walking down the main aisle. Wild cheering."

The crowd joined in the imaginary cheering at Chicago. Finally he put on the bulletin board: "Mr. Conkling takes his seat. Tumultuous applause." This set the crowd wild. And then that operator would vary his bogus dispatches with descriptions of how Mr. Cameron entered the convention and his reception, the cheers that greeted Garfield the enthusiasm over Logan, until he had exhausted his stock of eminent men.

By that time the real work of the convention had begun and genuine dispatches began to come over the wire. It was a safe and harmless ruse, but it kept the crowd in a good humor and the masses thought they were getting the news, and if they didn't know anything to the contrary it didn't hurt them. Years after the operator told of his little scheme, but he only played it once to win.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE EAGLE AS A SYMBOL.

Continuance of the Emblem Since the Days of Rome.

The history of that bird as the symbol of the Roman Empire, and of other powers claiming succession to the same, is here pretty fully stated. In Europe there are still the eagles of Austria, Russia, and Germany, besides others pertaining to minor principalities.

An able writer remarks that, "owing to the restoration of the Western Empire during the rule of the Byzantine Cæsars, the world has never since (the time of Augustus) been without one or two emperors of the Romans. The present Austrian Emperor, though holding scarcely a province of Adrian's, is the direct successor of Charlemagne, who was crowned in Rome Emperor of the Romans, the sixty-ninth from Augustus."

The Czar of Russia bears the double-headed eagle, which was assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan Basilovitz who in 1472 married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Paleologus, and neice of the last Emperor of Byzantium, Constantine XIV.

The German Emperor reigns over some Roman provinces, and bears a double-headed eagle with the crown of Charlemagne. The single-headed eagle, assumed with the imperial title by the first Napoleon Bonaparte, sets forth the union of the whole Roman empire as the traditional aim of his family.

All this strikingly harmonizes with the admitted fact of the continuance to the present time, though in a divided state, of the Roman Empire, and suggests thoughts as to what may be the ultimate meaning of the words "Whosoever the body is thither will the eagles be gathered together."—Westminster Review.

BLACK BUCK HUNTING.

Queer Method by Which Natives of India Capture the Graceful Animal.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal weighing between thirty and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of inky blackness on the back, while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking, says a writer in St Nicholas. The horns are black and spiral in shape and in length average about eighteen inches, although they have been known to reach twenty-six inches. The animals are usually found in herds and are difficult to approach on foot, as the bucks toss their heads into the air from time to time in a very graceful manner and some of them are almost sure to detect any attempt at stalking. They are at times hunted on horseback, but the usual method in many sections is to use a conveyance very much like the back of a horse, only shorter, and made of wood. This is on wheels, is drawn by bullocks and is called a jungle cart. It is very close to the ground and from both sides project flat pieces of wood upon which the feet rest. The inside is hollow and holds ammunition and luncheon. It is believed that they take the queer little wooden arrangement on wheels for a plow, and consequently are not much alarmed as it draws nearer them in ever-decreasing circles. The bullocks move at the word of command and are accompanied by shikaree, or native hunter. The bucks never seem to fear the inhabitants, doubtless having learned they are without guns and therefore not to be dreaded.

And Never Will.

"Queer how some people get mad at a civil remark," mused Wadsleigh.

"How's that?"

"Why, in telling a fellow good-bye yesterday I said to him: 'Write to me when you can.'"

"And he got mad at that?"

"Yes; you see he can't write."

PROHIBITION PARTY

The National Convention of the Prohibition Party Select Their Candidates.

Gen. John Bidwell for President and J. B. Cranfill for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Special—The national convention of the Prohibition Party assembled in this city June 29, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president.

It was 10:30 a. m. when the proceedings opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Dickie responded to the address. He said the Prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for, and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose.

"We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November."

This reference to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. They are also here, he said, to make a platform as unequivocal as the best English could make it, and which should be on both sides of no question; which should say exactly what it means, and mean precisely what it says. He closed by naming

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

With cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel. Ex-Gov. St. John said:

Members of the convention, I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor of being chose to preside as temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention—the greatest and grandest moral force and brain power that ever convened on American soil.

It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right and condemn the wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home and death to every saloon in the land. It demands for women equal pay in the shop and equal say at the polls. A free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the black men of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. That North and South, East and West, black and white, rich or poor, every human being should have protection to life and property. That the expenses of the government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. We claim that any system which imposes a high tariff on the food, fuel and clothing of the poor and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free is legalized robbery under the guise of protection and ought to be forever abolished. That all money should be issued by the general government and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines should be under the control of the government to be operated at cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, and that the term of the president be extended to six years, with no second successive term for any man. Here we are and we have come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto.

THE FIRST FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION

occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the national committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of far off states, and especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of the expense. J. B. Cranfill of Texas took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the states around Cincinnati. It would cost $3,500 to send the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, and they could not afford it. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have right to cast its full vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

Prof. Dickie said that it was a matter of no concern, as permanent rules would be reported before important business was done. The same battle need not be fought twice. After a lively tilt Cranfill carried his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules with this amendment were adopted.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin, the roll of states was called and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committee.

There was another campaign tune sung by the quartet, and then, on motion of Prof. Dickie, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, after giving directions to the committees to proceed at once to the work assigned to them. J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, J. C. Templeton of Montana, A. M. Barnum of North Dakota, J. A. Lucas of South Dakota and J. F. Smith of Wisconsin are on the platform committee.

The new national committee, which immediately elected Samuel Dickie chairman, includes W. J. Dean and J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Mott of North Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and H. H. Roder of South Dakota and S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin of Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present. Rev. Father Martin Mahoney of St. Paul, a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session.

The presentation of the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning, giving states votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight. Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report signed by fifteen states recommending that each state delegation be permitted to cast a full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report, and protested against depriving these states of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out states and made the Prohibition national convention simply a mass meeting of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against monopolies.

David Morgan of Minnesota was astounded at Mr. Small's speech. He had seen only a corporal's guard at Prohibition conventions under the old rule. When one man could vote for a whole state only a corporal's guard ever came to Prohibition conventions.

A FEW FELLOWS WITH LITTLE BRAINS

did all the voting, and told the other fellows to stay at home, it was not necessary for them to go to the convention. He wanted Prohibition conventions well attended, and was opposed to a few fellows running the machine. The question was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour by about a dozen delegates and apparently half the convention wanted to talk, as the ceasing of every speaker was greeted by scores of delegates shouting for recognition. Mr. Cushing of Maine said that Maine had given the last house of representatives a speaker who made a considerable reputation as a counter of heads, but Thomas B. Reed never undertook to count men who are not present.

Finally the debate was closed by Chafin of Wisconsin moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the interjections and points of order. A roll call by states on the adoption of the minority report finally brought the matter to a focus. It resulted in the defeat of the minority report—350 to 721—and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote. The idea that a precedent as to representation in future national conventions was being settled, had far more to do with the outcome than presidential preferences. After the announcement of the result of the roll call, the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Singing and prayer by Rev. David Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago, opened the evening session. Col. Eli Ritter of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Gov. St. John as presiding officer. His appearance was greeted with loud cheers. Col. Ritter's address was received with great favor.

There was nothing remaining before the convention, and Albert Dodge of Michigan said that when the women were organized for prohibition the party would have the greatest factor beneath the Stars and Stripes, and he moved that Mrs. Gougar be heard on the work of the White Rose league. It was carried and Mrs. Gougar addressed the convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

The first business after the usual opening ceremonies was the consideration of the platform. Two reports were presented and after a long and spirited discussion the report of the majority was accepted after knocking out a clause favoring the free coinage of silver. The report as adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the standard to which all human elements must conform to secure the blessing of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the enemy to popular government and a public nuisance. It is a citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in ill-gotten gains are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire supression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of the issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Railroad, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we do favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Speculations in margins, the concerning of grain and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

We pledge that the prohibition party, if elected to power, to ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, with the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

We stand unequivocally for the American public school and are opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain an homogeneous and harmonious people.

OTHER PARTIES DENOUNCED.

We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past to whom they do homage with the lips; as recreant to the "highest law" which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics" follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty; each protests when out of power against the infraction of the civil service laws, and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit; each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even if the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills bill and the Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and divergent principles of government, but is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt in many states to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and to so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the rights of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both the parties for the vote of the slums and their assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbitrators of the destinies of the nation. We renew our protest again these perilous tendencies and invite all citizens to join us in the up building of a party, as shown in five national campaigns, that prefers temporary defeat to an abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

The convention then adjourned till the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was crowded to suffocation at the evening session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hagans of Indianapolis, and then Chairman Ritter announced that the roll of states would be called for nominations for president. When California was reached, ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas took the stand at the request of the delegation and presented the name of Gen. John Bidwell of Chico, Cal. L. B. Logan of Ohio nominated Gideon T. Stewart, and a New York delegate nominated W. Jennings Demorest. The ballot resulted: Bidwell 590, Stewart 139, Demorest 179. Minnesota cast 22 votes for Bidwell, 1 for Demorest and 3 for Stewart; Montana, Bidwell 3, Demorest 1; North Dakota, Bidwell 3; South Dakota, Bidwell 3; Wisconsin, Bidwell 32, Stewart 6. Bidwell's nomination was then made unanimous.

The following vice presidential candidates were presented: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satterlee of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Maryland, J. B. Cranfill of Texas and Thomas Carskadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was no man's fool and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. The ballot gave Levering 380 votes, Cranfill 356, Satterlee 26 and Carskadon 21. Before the votes was announced changes were made and Canfill received 416 votes, nine more than enough to win. The convention then adjourned sine die.

A Willing Widow.

New York Herald: A score of us were sitting in the shade of the depot building waiting for the train, which was an hour late, when a yoke of oxen attached to a queer looking old cart turned the corner. They were driven by a woman about fifty years of age, who was barefoot and wore a man's straw hat.

"Git up thar', Buck!" she exclaimed, as she laid the "gad" on the off ox with a resounding whack. "You, thar', Pete, what you a skittishun 'round that way fur? Whoa, now! Both of yous stan' still!"

She turned them up to the platform, threw down some hay taken from the cart, and came up among us to inquire of the depot agent about a barrel of salt. He was busy just then and she was waiting around when the smart Aleck of the crowd, who was traveling for a wine house, remarked in tones meant for her to overhear:

"I have always said that if I married at all I'd marry a woman who could drive oxen."

"Is that meant fur me?" she asked, as she walked straight up to him.

"Are you a widow, ma'am?"

"I am. Bin a widder ever since a sawlog rolled over Jim nine years ago."

"And you'd marry again if you had the opportunity, would you?"

"I would. When Jim lay a dyin' in the house he told me to marry again if I had a show."

"Ahem! I see. Could you love a second husband?"

"I could. It runs in our fam'ly to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition? I'm a plain woman, full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got anythin' to say spit it right out afore 'em all."

"I—I don't want to marry just now," he stammered.

"Don't, eh? Then what's the use of gettin' me on my tiptoes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you, and I jest the same as accepted you!"

"Oh! No, no! I merely made some inquiries!" he replied.

"Them inquiries was about love, sir, and my heart's a thumpin' away like all git out! I said I'd marry again, and I will. We are engaged. When do you want me to be ready?"

"Madam, you have totally misunderstood me," explained the young man, as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small. "I asked you a few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity, and mebbe tney won't!" she said as she set her jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' 'round in Posey county. When a feller goes as fur as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm a tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reg'lar love or I don't know the road hum. You don't leave here, young man, till this case is settled!"

"But, ma'am, you see"——

"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry or settle?"

"How—how much?" he gasped, as he looked around and failed to find any sympathy.

"Wall, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a quarter a bar'l," she replied, as she glanced at a row of barrels down the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned except the young man. He realized that he was done for, and got out of the box by planking down the $2.50 to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to the young man:

"I've settled this case and the salt is in the cart, but I jest want to remark that if you happen this way agin, and you happen to feel so awfully cunnin' that you can't hold yourself, you'd better go slow on widders. Thar's sixteen of us 'round here, an' we all drive yeller oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go b'arfoot in the summer and sigh to git married agin. The reg'lar figger is three bar'ls of salt and a pound of tea, but owin' to your youth and that thunder storm comin' up I've let you off easy. Good day, bub; good day, all!"

THREE negroes were shot to death at Spurges, Tex. They had confessed to having outraged Mrs. Beasley and her daughter near that place.

In the McAllister Set.

Visitor—"How do you like Jane Austen's style?"

One of the hundred and fifty—"How can I tell? I don't know who her dress-maker was."

DETERMINED MEN.

Strikers at Homestead Order Deputy Sheriffs From the Town.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Affairs at Homestead have assumed an ugly phase, and serious trouble is apprehended. Yesterday H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, appealed to Sheriff McClery for protection, and in compliance with the request ten deputies were sent to the scene this afternoon. They were met at the station by 2,000 workingmen and quietly escorted to the river, where they were placed upon the steam tug Edna and ordered to return to the city.

Previous to sending the deputies to Homestead, Sheriff McClery visited the works and called upon the advisory committee of the Amalgamated association. The committee protested against the sending of deputies to guard the property, and offered to furnish sufficient men to guard the company's property, agreeing to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The offer was, of course, refused. The sheriff has issued a notice warning all persons from assembling near the mills. All sorts of stories are afloat to-night. The men are quiet, but are determined not to permit any outside interference, and serious trouble can hardly be averted if the deputies attempt to take charge of the plant.

FORGED CHECKS FOUND.

Reason Why Charles Ronan Suddenly Leaves Hudson, Wis.

HUDSON, Wis., Special, July 6.—Charles Ronan, engaged for some months past in the furniture store of George Slater, recently forged his employer's name to four checks amounting to some $65 in all. One was cashed by John Moe, one by Max Goldberg, one by W. Hall, and the other by railroad agent Jackson. The forger has skipped the country. He is an Englishman. He came here without money and was befriended by Mr. Slater to keep him from want.

USED A KNIFE.

A South Dakota Man Attacks His Wife and Another Lady.

HURON, S. D., July 6.—N. R. Thompson was brought here to-day from Arlington by Sheriff Sherin of Kingsbury county and placed in jail on a charge of attempting to kill his wife and Mrs. Blighten with whom his wife boarded. Yesterday Thompson went to Arlington to induce his wife to return home with him, and on her refusal drew a butcher knife and cut her five times. He then attacked Mrs. Blighthen, cutting her across the bowels so that the intestines protruded. Mrs. Thompson will probably recover. Mrs. Blighten will die.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At St. Louis, the rolling mill of the tin department of the E. M. Neidbinghaus mills was burned early yesterday morning. Loss about $75,000.

Frank Helmslatten, twenty-three years of age, a laborer, was murdered in Pittsburg by his two brothers-in-law. The killing was the result of a drunken brawl.

Westly Clever made an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Farmer in Vernon, Ky., yesterday, when she seized a revolver and shot her assailant dead.

Miss Dessa Garret made a balloon ascension at Bluffton, Ohio., Monday. She alighted in a stone quarry containing twenty-feet of water and was dead when taken out.

Near Murray, Ky., a thresher boiler exploded, killing Albert Hanman, the engineer, and wounding ten other persons who were assisting about the thresher, four of whom are fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79¾; No. 3 spring, 75c. No. 2 red, 81c.

CORN—No. 2, 50½c.

OATS—No. 2, 33½c.; No. 2 white, 34½c to 35½; No. 3 white, 34½@34¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 76c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 70 to 73c.

CORN—No. 3, 43 to 44c; No. 3 yellow, 35 to 40

OATS—No. 2 white, 32 to 32½c; No. 3 white, 30½ to 32c.

RYE—No. 2, 72c.

BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c.

HAY—Choice upland quoted at $8.00, $9; No. 1 wild, $5 to 7 color, $9 to $10.50 timothy $11.50 to 12.50.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79 to 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78 to 79c; No. 2 Northern, 72 to 75c.

CORN—No. 3, 42 to 44c; No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44½c.

OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30c; No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; No. 3, 30 to 31.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c; malt, 60 to 75c.

GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $17@17.50; No. 3, $17.50 to $18.; low grade, $14 to 14.50; corn meal, bolted, $23 to 24, do unbolted, $16 to $16.50; bran, bulk, $9.20 to 6.50.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring 76c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c.

CORN—No. 3, 44 to 45½c.

OATS—No. 2, white, 33½ to 34c. No. 3, do 2½ to 33c.

BARLEY—No. 2 .57c; sample 40 to 59c.

CAMPBELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Several Names Mentioned, Including R. G. Evans of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Special, July 6.—There has been a deal of discussion to-day over what should now be done in regard to the national Republican committee. The best suggestion yet made is that Committeeman Botkin of Montana resign his place and allow the state central committee to select Commissioner Carter for the place, and then he would be made chairman of the national committee, which would be a great honor for the new state. It may be that it is now too late for action of this kind, yet it is certain that if Carter had been placed on the national committee by the Montana delegation he would now be its chairman, and there never would have been any of this trouble over the resignation or declination of Campbell of Illinois. It seems to have been something of a mistake to have selected Campbell without knowing whether he would continue as chairman during the campaign, and it also appears to have been an ill advised action for him to have gone so far as he did in settling campaign matters, and then to decline after visiting Chicago and consulting with those who have more claims upon him than the party. Campbell's action also makes considerable difference with the position that Commissioner Carter takes. Probably it means that Commissioner Carter will no now

DECLINE THE SECRETARYSHIP,

but take hold and do the best he can during the campaign, although it was his inclination to leave the secretaryship in other hands and become merely a member of the executive committee. The matter of chairmanship is still very much in doubt. Of course, Clarkson could not possibly accept it after what has transpired. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin might be selected, and there is a possibility that Robert G. Evans of Minnesota may be given a place. All of these possibilities are contingencies upon the temper of the committee and the wish of the president, which will not be ascertained or made known until he has time to consult with the party leaders as to the best method of procedure. Campbell will probably accompany the president on his trip to New York to-morrow, when the executive committee may be agreed upon. The executive committee will be called together in about ten days, when the chairman will be selected. It may be that the executive committee will go outside of the membership of the national committee for the chairman, in which case Carter would probably be selected. It is stated here tonight by persons acquainted with Montana politics that Botkin would not get out of Carter's way and that he is really opposed to the president and even sent his proxy to Sanders because he did not want to give Carter much consideration. The selection of a chairman has been a question of some importance, but there are plenty of available men who will make a first-class campaign, and it is only a question of getting the best man for the place.

CROOKSTON ENCAMPMENT.

The Second Day Proves an Exceedingly Interesting One.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Special, July 6.—The second day of the encampment was fully as interesting as the first. The day opened with salute of thirteen guns. Following this was guard mount and the exercises of old vets at the tents. Many of the Fourth of July crowds had gone home, but their places were filled by fresh recruits, and large delegations with G. A. R. posts came from Barnesville, Fargo, Moorhead, Wadena, Park Rapids. At 10:30 a procession formed and marched to the park. Here Commander C. H. Mix took charge, and introduced Edwin George as the orator. He gave an eloquent talk of almost an hour. For a time he made the air resound with the dalls so familiar to the boys in blue, while they joined with him and rent the air with loud huzzahs.

The base ball game between the Ada and Crookston nines was won by the Crookston nine by a score of 10 to 5. In the afternoon races were held at the fair grounds and resulted as follows: 2:27, Nellie first, Rowdy Boy second; time, 2:44. 2:30 pace, Dugan first, John Bonner, second; time, 2:47. Farmer's race, Bell first, Fred second. Running race, half-mile, Bangham first, Sandy second; time, :52. Bicycle race, one mile dash, E. C. Carruth first, W. D. Aldwin second, M. F. Farwell third. A heavy wind made the time slow in all races.

WHICH ONE DO YOU SAY.

When I was young for Sunday's feast
  We used to have potatoes
And chicken fixings, beans, and beets.
  And with them, oft, tomatoes.

But yesterday a gourmand gray,
  A pig from head to fat toes,
Informed me that of vegetables
  He much preferred—tomatoes,

For other folks I wouldn't care,
  Although my words were not those
They proper deemed, but she I love,
  She always says—tomottoes.

To fail in aught that she expects,
  Intolerable the thought grows,
I trembling say: "Now, give me, please,
  Tomate—tomatt—tomottoes."
—Grace MacGowan Cooke.

A HASTY MATCH.



BLESS my soul! Well, this is singular!"

Supposing the reader may feel a little curious to know what it was that Mr. Gregory considered so singular, we will take the liberty of glancing over the newspaper which he has just laid down, and read the advertisement. It runs as follows.

"INFORMATION WANTED—Of Janet Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1840. If she is living, and this notice should meet her eye, she will find something very much to her advantage by calling on Peleg Brief, Attorney-at-law, No—— Court Street."

John Gregory was a substantial business man, resident in the good city of Boston, U. S. A., and was well known on 'Change some twenty years since. Although well-to-do and abundantly able to support a wife, forty-eight years had elapsed and still he was a bachelor. To tell the truth, there was very little romance about John Gregory, and if ever he did marry probably money would have more to do with determining his choice than any softer sentiment.

So John Gregory, avoiding the matrimonial snares which were laid for him by enterprising matrons who had large families of daughters to dispose of, lived quietly in a modest house for which he had been fortunate enough to secure a capable housekeeper who understood his peculiar tastes.

Janet Campbell—this was the name of the housekeeper—was of Scotch birth and lineage, but had been brought to America while yet a child, by her father, who fancied he could succeed better in building a fortune in the New World than in the Old,

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated John Gregory. "Well, this is singular! To think of its being my housekeeper, too. I've heard of such things before, but it never came home to me as I may say, before. I wonder how much money she is likely to receive, for of course it is money. 'Very much to her advantage'—that's what the notice says. I declare, I've a good mind to go and see this Mr. Brief. Janet has not seen it, and I may be in some sense considered to be her representative."

Acting upon this determination, Mr. Gregory took his hat and cane, and, with more than his usual alacrity, turned his steps in the direction of Court Street. He soon found himself in the office of Mr. Brief.

A small, dapper man turned upon him an inquiring look.

"Mr. Brief?" said John Gregory, interrogatively.

"The same." responded the little man.

"If I mistake not, you are the one who is referred to in an advertisement in this morning's paper——"

"In the matter of Janet Campbell?"

"Yes."

"Can you give any information regarding her?" asked Brief, with sudden interest.

"I think so," answered Gregory, cautiously.

"Think so! Don't you know so? Excuse my mode of speaking, but you are aware that we require something definite."

"Then, sir," said the visitor, "I may say unequivocally and positively that I know where Janet Campbell is to be found."

"Then you will have the goodness to inform me."

"Yes, but not to-day. Two days hence I will bring the person herself here. Meanwhile, as I appear as her representative, I shall be glad to know of what nature the advantage you speak of is."

"I will tell you," answered Brief, apparently satisfied of the good faith of his visitor. "You will agree that I haven't exaggerated the character of the advantage when I tell you that it is in the form of, and amounts to, five thousand pounds."

"Five thousand pounds?" repeated Gregory, hardly believing his ears.

"Yes; or twenty-five thousand dollars in our currency."

"But how did it come about? Who left the money, and how do you happen to be connected with the affair?"

"As far as I can understand, this was the way it occurred:—An uncle of Janet, by name Robert, wandered off to the East Indies, and there, happening into a profitable occupation, managed to accumulate the sum mentioned. He returned to Scotland, but being of an irritable disposition, fell out with his relatives at home, and in a fit of pique, probably, made a will devising his property to his niece, Janet. He soon afterwards died, and the will came in force. The business of finding out the heiress, who was known to be, or to have been, in this neighborhood, was intrusted to me. In order the better to succeed, I caused the advertisement which attracted your notice to be inserted in the papers. That is all I know about the matter."

"I am much obliged to you for your information, sir" said John Gregory. "In regard to finding the person you have advertised, you may set your mind entirely at rest. Day after tomorrow I will call with her in person."

So saying John Gregory bowed and left the office.

"Five thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars," he muttered to himself. "Who would have thought Janet would ever be so rich? I suppose that she won't be willing to remain as my housekeeper any longer. Can't blame her. But how am I going to get along without her? Nobody knows exactly how to suit me in every respect as she does."

John Gregory walked on awhile in thoughtful silence.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is a good deal of money," thought he. "I wonder what she'll do with it? It would be a great deal of service to me. With the help of it, I could double my business."

John Gregory thought a while longer, and a new and happy idea flashed upon him.

"There is one way of accomplishing both these desirable objects—retaining Janet in my family and obtaining possession of this money—and that is to marry her."

John was at first startled by his thought, but the longer he harbored it the more reasonable it seemed.

"To be sure, she isn't handsome, nor is she very young for that matter. However, she must be some few years younger than myself, and when a man reaches forty-eight, he can't afford to be very particular on that point. Zounds! I'm half determined—yes; I will propose, and that without waste of time."

John Gregory went home to dinner a little earlier than usual.

It so happened that Janet, for a wonder, had not succeeded so well as usual with the dinner, and this, knowing as she did how particular he was, made her feel nervous and fidgety. However, to her surprise, he ate without appearing to remark that anything was out of the way. He seemed unusually abstracted, as if he were intently thinking of something. At length he said abruptly;—

"Janet, did you come to this country in the year 1840?"

"Yes, sir," answered Janet, in surprise. "But how did you know?"

"I believe you told me once, Janet."

Another silence.

"How long have you been with me?"

"Eight years, sir."

"You have been very faithful. I have been very well satisfied with your services."

"I am sure I am glad of it, sir," said Janet, in increased surprise. "I am sorry the dinner isn't better cooked to-day, but things seemed to work contrary."

"The dinner is excellent," said Gregory. "It couldn't be better."

"Well, I declare," thought Janet, "I wonder what's come over him. I expected a scolding."

"I hope that you will always stay with me, Janet."

"I am sure, sir," said the astonished house-keeper, "I shall be happy to do so; that is, if you are satisfied with me."

"Satisfied with you! Perfectly. But it is not as a housekeeper that I desire you to remain with me."

"Not as a housekeeper!" ejaculated Janet. "I am sure," thought she, "I don't know what's come over Mr. Gregory. He does not appear at all as he usually does."

"No, Janet; not as a housekeeper. You have served me so well in that capacity that I am convinced you would make an admirable wife."

"Oh, Mr. Gregory!" exclaimed the housekeeper, blushing.

"You will not be so cruel as to refuse me?"

"But you are only joking, sir."

"Joking! I was never more serious."

"I have always thought a great deal of you, Mr. Gregory," said the spinster, hesitating, "and if you desire it very much, I—I don't know that I have any objection."

The enraptured Gregory jumped to his feet, and crossing to the opposite side of the table, imprinted a chaste salute upon the faded cheek of the staid spinster.

"You shouldn't do so, Mr. Gregory," said she with a faint scream.

"Why shouldn't I, as we are going to be married? But I say, Janet, will you be ready to have the ceremony performrd to-morrow?"

"To-morrow!" repeated Janet, startled by his precipitancy. "I haven't got anything suitable to wear. It will take at least three weeks to get ready."

"No such thing," said Gregory, promptly. "Just put on the best dress you have. That will do well enough, As for the finery which, I suppose it's natural enough for a woman to want, you shall have as much of that as you want after marriage."

"But——"

"I won't hear any but," said Gregory, decisively. "Say 'yes' or no.' Will you be ready to be married to-morrow at twelve?"

"Yes said Janet, who had been so much in the habit of obeying her employer, that she did not realize the different relationship he was about to hold to her.

"Then I will tell the Reverend Mr. Smith to be here at that time. By the way, I shall prefer to have it a private ceremony, without any unnecessary parade."

This suited Janet also. The next day at twelve, the ceremony was celebrated, and Janet Campbell became Mrs. John Gregory.

It was on the morning succeeding the marriage. Mr. Gregory having despatched his first cup of coffee, remarked:—

"By the way, Janet, I find something in the paper that concerns you."

"Concerns me?"

"Yes;" and the gentleman read aloud the advertisement, with which the reader is familiar.

"There, Janet, what do you say to that? There's a windfall for you. Five thousand pounds!"

"It doesn't mean me!" answered Janet.

"Doesn't mean you!" exclaimed her husband, in dismay. "Isn't your name Janet Campbell, and didn't you come over from Scotland in 1840?"

"Yes," said Janet; "but there was another Janet came over at the same time, a very distant relative of mine. She is the one meant in the advertisement."

"Are you quite sure?" inquired John Gregory, in great uneasiness. "Didn't you have an Uncle Robert?"

"I never had any uncle at all. She had an uncle, however."

On visiting Mr. Brief, Mr. Gregory found it was too true. The true Janet Campbell had called upon him and established her claims. He had become the Jo of the wrong Janet altogether.

WONDER IN DISTANCES.

What the Words Twenty Billions of Miles" Really Do Mean.

It requires but little effort to estimate what the words "twenty billions of miles" really mean. A billion is one million millions, and I shall endeavor to convey an idea of this amount by a few simple illustrations.

Supposing that our great forefather, Adam had begun to count as quickly as he could, and that when his life was ended his son commenced where the father had left off, and that he spent his whole life-time, day and night, counting as fast as he could, and supposing that upon his death he had enjoined upon his heirs an eternity of counting, and that they continued doing so up to the present moment, their united efforts would not yet have reached the amount of one-quarter of a billion. What depths of mystery!

Another illustration may be given to convey an idea of that unthinkable distance. If we were to take a sum equal to five times the amount of our national debt and were to expend it in two-cent postage stamps, we would get about 1,000,000,000 of them.

Now draw a line around the great city of London, including every house in the suburbs, and then take an area of equal size, stick your billion stamps side by side, touching each other, over the entire area, and you will not be able to get them all on.

After every inch of that immense surface has been covered you will have countless thousands of your billion of stamps left. That star is twenty billions of miles away!

What a wonder in distance! We cannot grasp it in our imaginations, nor are we more successful if we try to make a map of it. Suppose we proceed by first laying down the sun and then placing the earth one inch from it, that being the relative distance. Then, if we require at what distance to put your star, using the same scale, we will find that it must be placed a distance of eleven miles.

Knowing the distance of the nearest fixed star and feeling the wonderment which that very distance excites, what are we to say of the distance of the furthest of those which are visible to us? Here, indeed, is the puny mind of man bewildered beyond expression. —St. Louis Republic.

Marbled pork, that is, alternate streaks of fat and lean is produced at less cost than solid fat pork and brings a more ready sale at better prices. Nice, young, thrifty hogs, such as clover pasture, wheat bran and natural exercise will make, not highly fattened ones, are what epicures demand and pork eaters in general are beginning to look for.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

MINNESOTA.

The ninth annual convention of the Rice County W. C. T. U. opened at Morristown for a two days' session.

J. B. Hunton, a prominent citizen of St. James, died. He was formerly a very successful and extensive lumberman.

In about one month's time 1,184 acres of farming property has changed hands in Rice county at an average of $19 per acre.

Excitement has been produced at Staples by the discovery of petroleum. An expert from the oil regions of Pennsylvania has arrived, and boring for oil is progressing.

John L. Orme, a stonemason, committed suicide at Montevideo by taking rat poison. He refused medical aid and death took place after intense suffering. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Congressman Castle got a gatling gun at Washington for the cavalry battalion Minnesota National Guards and it will be forwarded to Minnesota on a requisition from the adjutant general.

The Commercial Improvement Company, of Duluth with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are well known Duluth capitalists.

A reunion of veterans of McLeod county was held at Hutchinson under command of Gen. Miles. About one hundred including a few from adjoining counties were on hand and enjoyed camp life.

Hans Ugman, aged sixty, a prosperous farmer residing in the town of Fish Lake, seven miles northwest of North Branch, suicided by suspending himself to a tree with barbed wire.

A Contest on election of justice of the peace at Le Sueur last April has just been decided in favor of Felix A. Borner by 12 votes. He had been counted out by one vote.

Wm. Schultz, one of the oldest residents of Wright county, died at his home, about one mile north of Montrose. He was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children in rather destitute circumstances.

At a meeting of the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to secure takers for $50,000 worth of capital stock to the Columbia Electric Company, that proposes to move from St. Paul to Stillwater.

The livery barn, blacksmith shop and printing office at Ellsworth, were destroyed by fire. Twelve horses perished, four of which belonged to a breaker who had stopped there for the night. One mare from Adrian, valued at $1,000, was burned.

C. A. Pierce and son, of Brainerd, were at Pine Knot recently hunting. The son accidently fell down, causing the shot-gun to be discharged. The contents struck John Schunk in the small of the back, and he will probably die.

Gov. Merriam has issued a requisition for C. B. Granger, now under arrest in Chicago. Granger was formerly of St. Paul, and treasurer of Barber's Union No. 1. He is charged with having absorbed about $75 of the funds of the union.

Drews Brother's elevator at Lake Elmo burned. The building and machinery were valued at $3,000 on which there was $2,750 insurance. An engine valued at $1,000 belonging to another party was also destroyed. About $500 worth of flour and grain was also burned. The cause is unknown.

The jury in the famous usury case of J. T. Smith against the Continental Life Insurance company at Windom rendered a verdict substantially for the plaintiff for the entire amount. The $20,000, with the exception of $4,000 transferred to an innocent purchaser, is forfeited on account of usury.

Ex-State Senator Joseph Casper has filed a notice of voluntary assignment with the clerk of the court in St. Cloud. No particulars could be ascertained as to assets and liabilities. Capsee is one of the oldest merchants in the county.

A stock company has been formed at Hastings with Charles Espenchied, of St. Louis; G. W. Gardner, of Hastings; M. V. Seymour, of St. Paul, and A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, as incorporators, capital $50,000, to operate the Gardner Mills. A Cleveland Club was organized at Hastings, with R. W. Freeman as president.

The case of the state against Miss Edith Kenny, a public school teacher in Blue Earth county, who was arrested for assault in the third degree committed upon one Lizzie Straton, one of her pupils, has been finished. The state employed four of the best attorneys in the city. City Attorney Young defended the teacher. The case went to the jury who returned a verdict of not guilty after being out about 15 minutes.

The news was received at Winona of the suicide by shooting of L. W. Ady at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Ady's parents reside in Sparta, Wis., where he spent his boyhood days. He went to Virginia, where he married and went into business. He came here some time ago and was in business here. About six weeks ago he removed to Clinton, Iowa there he entered the grocery business. No reason can be assigned for the suicide other than temporary derangement.

The grand jury indicted H. A. Bruns and Thomas C Kurtz, copartners as the Merchants' bank of Moorhead. The indictment charges them with having on Feb. 6, issued a New York draft to B. L. Titus for $80.54 and receiving a check for that amount when they had no money in the New York bank. Another indictment of grand larceny in the second degree was returned against Kurtz, charging him with appropriating $1,750 he held as agent for L. S. Brokke. The plea to both indictments is not guilty.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Five hundred dollars' worth of fireworks exploded in T. E. Yerxa's store at Fargo, blowing out the front and doing a large amount of damage.

William Hartman, a deck hand employed on the steamer Alsip, fell overboard and was drowned at Grand Forks. He was a stranger here, and nothing is known of his family.

B. B. Regan, of Grand Harbor, was arrested at Devils Lake on a complaint by Mrs. Mann for sending obscene literature through the mails and held in $500 bonds for trial in the United States court. He came here from Oklahoma years ago.

Barnes county crops are in fine condition, and although sown later than other years, bid fair to catch up with crops of former years. From the outlook now, it is predicted that we will have fully as large a crop as last year.

Mrs. E. E. Hancock was knocked down at Fargo while crossing the North side bridge between Fargo and Moorhead. Her assailant ran away, but she claims to have recognized him. She is said to be in a critical condition.

A Fargo advice says: Wheat has stooled out sp'endidly, and with the recent rain it will shoot rapidly forward. The acreage in North Dakota is not more than 70 per cent of last year, but the grain is looking even better than at this time last year.

Thomas Graham, employed on the steamer Alsip, was drowned between two grain barges unloading at the Great Northern elevator, Grand Forks. In jumping from one barge to another his foot slipped, throwing him into the water, and the swift current sucked him under the barge.

In a recent thunder shower near Bisbee Station, 13 miles northwest of Cando, fish fell in great quantities on the farm of Senator Bisbee. The fish were from one and a half to three inches long. Some were alive but most of them were dead, although apparently quite fresh.

North Dakota Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand master, Dr. A. B. Herrick, Lisbon; deputy grand master, W. H. Ganhon, Ellendale; senior grand warden, James McDonald Grafton; junior grand warden, George L. McGregor, Jamestown; treasurer, William James, Barthgate; secretary, Frank J. Thompson, Fargo. The grand lodge meets next year at Devil's Lake.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The first annual meeting of the South Dakota Dairymen's association was held at Watertown and the people of that city entertained all who attended in an admirable manner. Horticulturists were invited to meet with the dairymen.

Miss Carrie Pullman narrowly escaped burning to death at Aberdeen by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Luckily she was standing on the opposite side of the room and escaped with a severe scorching. The fire was soon extinguished.

Ex.Gov. Bulkley, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. J. Hassler of Wahington, D. C., were at Huron recently. They had been on a visit to Forest City examining the affairs of the Forest City & Sioux City railway, in which both gentlemen are very much interested, Mr. Hassler being its general manager. The road is now being operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

The contract for grading the Yankton & Norfolk railway was awarded John Naughton, of Sioux Falls, who is under bonds to complete the work in sixty days. When this work is finished graders will be transferred to the Yankton & Sioux Falls line. A franchise for a bridge across the Missouri river recently passed congress, and it is believed that the line from Sioux Falls to Norfolk will be operated by the Great Northern or Burlington systems.

The sixth annual reunion of the Black Hills Soldiers and Sailors Association convened at Hot Springs. D. A. S. Stewart, presiding. Col. W. V. Lucas, commandant of the Soldiers Home of Hot Springs, delivered the address of welcome to the soldiers and Gen. A. R. G. Dawson, of Deadwood, responded. The feasibility of uniting the posts of Northern Nebraska and Eastern Wyoming to the Black Hills organization was discussed.

WISCONSIN.

Nels Moe, of Red Lake, was arrested and taken to Madison to answer to the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Sixteen meat markets and two storage houses in Ashland are charged with selling diseased meat by Meat Inspector Hoefle. The outcome of the charges will be watched with much interest.

The Norway House at Ashland was entered by burglars and $500 in cash, besides numerous valuables, was taken. The robbers climbed to the second story and entered the house through a window.

The Watson will contest has been settled at Eau Claire. Mrs. Clara Morton, the contestor, gets $1 cash, satisfaction of judgment for costs of $300 against her and satisfaction of a mortgage amounting to $22.60 held by the estate on her residence.

At the council chamber at Ashland, City Clerk Fitch, City Treasurer MacDonnel and Mayor Durfee sold the $75,000 5 per cent 20-year bonds. They were bought by N. N. Harris & Co., of Boston, at a premium of $4,600.

One Mike Garrity, of Eagle River, Wis., was jailed on the charge of being a procurer. He had decoyed a young girl from the Woman's Christian Temperance Home for women in Eau Claire. Garrity was arrested in a bagnio. Immediately after the police left the place with Garrity in charge the girl was taken with a fit and is dying.

Details have been completed for the educational conference to be held on July 12 and 13, on Madeline Island, under the auspices of the Lake Superior Congregational Club. Delegates will be present from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan.

The suit of the state against ex-State Treasurer Guenther to recover $70,000 of interest collected by him on deposits of public funds was continued till the supreme court has decided the test case of ex-Treasurer McFetridge and Harshaw now pending there on appeal.

Jas. Butler is under arrest at Chippewa Falls for an assault upon David Plummer in a saloon. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Butler struck Plummer with a beer glass and fractured his skull. Plummer is in a semi-conscious condition at the hospital and may die. Butler is held under bonds.

Assistant Chief W. M. Kellogg, of the West Superior fire department, was badly hurt by being thrown from a carriage while running his horse to the Eau Claire House, in response to a fire alarm. The rig struck an obstruction in the street and both horse and driver were thrown. Kellogg was picked up and carried to the Central Station. He was terribly bruised and thought to be injured internally.

IOWA.

Several persons are killed and many injured by a cloudburst in Chickasaw county, Iowa.

The 10-year-old son of H. E. Long, a well known attorney of Des Moines was drowned in the Des Moines river. The body has not been recovered.

Henry Rice, near Kier, while shooting rats accidently shot himself, completely shattering his skull. He died in a few hours.

A man, Tim DeLong, aged 54, was killed by a Rock Island train while walking on the track west of Des Moines. He leaves a large family.

Wallace Clark, 20 years of age and tired of life, attempted suicide at Ottumwa. He shot himself through the stomach and will die.

The body of Vincent Beck an old resident of Burlington, was found in a creek north of Burlington. Evidence shows he committed suicide on account of family troubles.

A Sigourney Special says: John Driver of Chicago, and J. R. Fustain, of Kansas City, have secured options on 4,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and drilling experiments thus far show a fine vein of five-foot coal.

Captain Mariner, of the steamer Rosebud, recently arrived at Sioux City, reports a cyclone at Fort Yates, S. D., June 18, that killed four Sioux Indians and crippled a number of others.

Tom Brody of Independence, was held up in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway yards in Cedar Rapids and robbed of $35 in money and nearly all his clothes. The robber escaped.

Lulu Sutzin, a 12-year-old girl, was run down at Cedar Rapids by a freight train while crossing a low bridge near Marion recently and instantly killed. No blame is attached to the railway men.

Frank Johnson a clerk at the Burlington Lumber Company, Burlington drew his pay and mysteriously disappeared. His books are all right and his folks think he has been foully dealt with. He is 22 years old and is married.

George W. Hughes, the son of Rev. D. L. Hughes, formerly of Vinton, is under arrest at Cedar Rapids for disturbing the peace. His family claim he refused to support them and is the cause of continual trouble. Mrs. Hughes believes from his conduct and actions he has conceived an attachment for her eldest daughter by her first husband, but she is positive there has not been the slightest reciprocity. The daughter has been so depressed and worried by the strange and unreasonable conduct of her stepfather that she packed her personal effects and left her home and her mother is ignorant of her present whereabouts.

A clever swindle was worked at Burlington on different parties by a fellow claiming to hail from Quincy Ill. He stated that his mother-in-law had just died and he wished to bring the corpse to this city for burial. He arranged with St. John's Catholic Church and the undertaking firm of Unterkircher & Sons for the burial, He had unfortunately lost his pocketbook on the train and borrowed from several parties enough to get back to Quincy on, the sums aggregating a goodly amount. He then disappeared. The grave was dug and a hearse met the train at the depot, but no corpse arrived. The fellow played the same game at Quincy.

False Teeth Made to Grow.

The French professor who makes human skulls to order has a rival in the person of Dr. Znamensky, the Russian dentist of Moscow, who has discovered a means of causing false teeth to grow to the gums as firmly as the ones nature provides. Dr. Znamensky has performed several successful operations of this character, both on human and animal subjects, the animals used being chiefly dogs and cats. He is said to make holes in the teeth and also in the patient's jawbone. After this has been performed to his satisfaction the tooth is placed in the cavity. Within twenty-four hours a soft, granular semi-fluid exudes from the jawbone and finds its way into the hole which the learned M. D. has drilled into the false tooth. This granulated growth soon hardens and holds the tooth firmly in position.—St. Louis Republic.

PRESIDENT BEN. HARRISON

DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Success Honesty Won as Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman--Disadvantages of a Great Name Overcome by Force of Sheer Merit.

Benjamin Harrison is the great great grand-son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, but his own career has now eclipsed the grandeur of his ancestry. He will be a greater figure in America history than any Republican President since Lincoln and Grant, whose great fame was won in the glaring light of a great war. Harrison will stand on an imperishable platform of personal valor in war, personal sincerity, simplicity and stalwart Republican in politics and peace, strength and prosperity in government.

He was born August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, Ohio, on the bluff overlooking the Ohio, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. He was poor and attended the old log school-house in his boyhood. When sixteen years of age (September, 1850) he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He graduated fourth in a class of sixteen in June 1852.

MARRIED AT 19.

After leaving the university young Harrison, then in his eighteenth year, began to study law in Judge Bellamy Storer's office in Cincinnati where he remained for two years. He was already in love with Miss Carrie L. Scott, the daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, the principal of the seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and they were married when Harrison was 19 and Miss Scott 18.

The personage to whom General Wallace introduces us in his description of Harrison's "make up" at the time his biographer first met him is a stripling lawyer, married, though barely out of his teens, who had hung out his shingle in Indianapolis and was ready for clients. General Wallace says:

"He was small in stature, of slender physique and what might be called a blond. His eyes were gray, tinged with blue, his hair light, reminding one of what in ancient days along the Wabash was more truly than poetically described as a "tow head." He was plainly dressed, and in that respect gave tokens of indifference to the canons of fashion. He was modest in manner, even diffident; but he had a pleasant voice and look, and did not lack for words to express himself. At first one wondered that a young man apparently so lacking in assertion should presume to entrust himself so far from home. But it was noticed that everything he undertook to do he did with remarkable sincerity and ability, and he was soon winning suits at the bar. I believe it was one of his early peculiarities not to take a case he didn't believe in."

TOO POOR TO HAVE AN OFFICE.

An soon as he was admitted to practice at the bar he located at Indianapolis. He was too poor to have an office, and John H. Rea, who was clerk of the United States District Court, offered him a desk, and the young attorney won the first case ever extended to him. The young lawyer and his wife kept house in a small one-story frame dwelling, and when business was over he went home and sawed the wood for the cooking stove.

HIS FIRST OFFICE.

His first political convention was in 1860. He was nominated by the Republican party for reporter of the Supreme Court, and elected by a majority of 9,688. It was during this canvass that young Harrison first demonstrated his power as a ready speaker. Thomas A. Hendricks, the great Indiana leader, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Harrison, many years his junior, had taken the stump for the Republican party. Mr. Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees were announced to speak at Rockville the same night Harrison was announced. The Democrats hectored the Republicans to have their young man with Hendricks and Voorhees in joint debate. They declared the Republicans were afraid to accept the challenge.

Harrison met it with this remark: "Hendricks is the head of the Democratic ticket while I am the tail of the Republican ticket. He is an experienced public debater, while I am on my first trip. But if we can't get along without showing the white feather just tell them we will consent to a joint meeting." The audience seemed to pity Harrison when they saw what kind of a job he had tackled. He spoke after Hendricks. He at once launched into the record of the Democratic party, and charged that "every Democrat in Indiana had but a few years ago conceded the truth of the proposition they now deny." Voorhees was on his feet in an instant with a denial. Harrison stopped for a moment. "I beg your pardon, fellow-citizen," he said, "I should have said every Democrat, Mr. Voorhees. He was then a Whig."

A shout of applause swept over the audience and Harrison was the victor in the night's contest. If you chance to meet a Rockville Republ'can even now who was there, he will rub his hands and break in to exclamations. "Such a drubbing as the little man did give them! And he was so clean about it. No abuse; no blackguarding. I would walk a hundred miles to see it done over."

WAR TIMES--- HOW HE WENT TO THE FRONT.

It was in 1862 that Benjamin Harrison kissed his wife and two baby children goodby and went to the front. He raised a regiment and was commissioned by Governor Morton to lead it into action as its colonel. The interview with Governor Morton was a short one.

Mr. Harrison pledged himself to raise the regiment, walked out of the Executive Mansion into a hat store, bought a Military cap, and gathered his men together with his characteristic promptness. The regiment was known as the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. It was at the battle of Resaca that Colonel Harrison first obtained an opportunity to show that he was a soldier. So great was the valor he displayed there that Gen. Hooker rode up to him on the field and exclaimed: "By God! Ben Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier for this day's work." "Fighting Joe" Hooker kept his word, and Colonel Harrison was brevetted brigadier-general shortly after. It was here also that he gained the soubriquet "LittleBen," by which he is still known to the veterans.

Mr. G. McLain, a prominent Grand Army man who lost his arm at Resaca while following Gen. Harrison's lead, says of him: "No man was dearer to the boys of the line than General Harrison, and it rose from one single element in the man's character, his entire sincerity in his work, his determination to take the leading part in whatever he asked his men to do. I shall never forget the sight I had of him waving his sword in shouting in that shrill voice for which he was noted, 'come on boys.'" General Harrison served in the field until the war ended. General Harrison has taken in every campaign of the Republican party since 1860. Every Presidential year has found him on the stump lending his sterling eloquence and great popularity to the cause of the party he believed best calculated to serve his country's destinies.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In the campaign of 1876, at great personal sacrifice, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Indiana, the chief object being to strengthen his party in the Presidential fight. He lost, but he showed that he was the strongest and most popular Republican in his State. He was one of the most earnest advocates in the election of President Garfield in 1880, and the following year the Legislature of his State sent him to the United States Senate. The Legislature of his State having been made Democratic by gerrymander, he was not re-elected, but his term had expired only a few months when he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888.

His splendid canvass and triumphant election every one remembers. His crowning glory is the splendid administration he has given the country as its Chief Magistrate, an administration which friend and foe alike admits has never been surpassed, seldom equaled in times of peace in the history of the nation. In the highest office President Harrison has shown the fine traits that distinguished him in boyhood, youth and age---perfect sincerity, great independence of character and the highest sense of duty.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FORTUNE.

President Harrison owns his home at Indianapolis and one other small piece of property there. He had been the leading member of the bar of his State for fifteen years when he was nominated for President, but his law partner was authority for the statement that Benjamin Harrison was worth less than $25,000 when he was inaugurated President of the United States four years ago.

Harrison and Reid!

It is well that Benjamin Harrison won his renomination through stress, trial and in face of every doubt, suggestion, or argument that could be raised against him. A stormy convention tests the merits of a Presidential bark, and safe passage there when seas are heavy gives the best assurance of weathering the campaign against the Democracy.

With a mind of high order highly trained, patriotic in spirit, thoroughly self-poised, yet modest, clear-minded and clean-handed, Ben Harrison is a splendid Republican leader, and as a Republican President his deeds praise him.

Asked to name the candidate for Vice-President who could most strengthen the ticket and insure success in the Empire State the delegation from New York chose Whitelaw Reid, the accomplished journalist and diplomat. Born and reared in the West, Mr. Reid, as the chosen successor of Horace Greely, has won brilliant success in the East and is in fact equally representative of both sections, and a typical American and Republican of the front rank.

With such a ticket and a platform of unequaled merit the country is assured a campaign on the line of the highest and best principles of Republicanism.

Let Republicans dress their lines everywhere for a united movement against the common enemy.

THE MAN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Now boom the man who stands to-day
  Upon foundations firm;
He gave us glory in the first,
  He will another term.

His hands are clean, his record high,
  He has no ax to grind;
He sets his country to the fore,
  He puts all else behind.

He teaches foreign powers that they
  And all their potentates,
Must doff their hats in presence of
  The one United States.

He knows the country's greatest needs,
  And with a willing hand,
He showers Protection's blessings on
  The workmen of the land.

Abroad, at home, he has respect
  Of all men good and true;
Thus far he's brought us safely and
  He'll safely take us through

Now boom the man who stands to-day
  So well equipped to run
The race to victory straightway,
  His name is Harrison.

Vice-President Morton.

Speaking of Vice-President Morton the Mugwump Herald of Boston says: "It will probably prove that he had too much respect for the dignity of his office to dicker for it, and he found the ground had been cut from under him without so much as a warning of his danger." Of course there is no truth in this. Vice-President Morton has acquitted himself in a manner that merits any confidence or mark of honor the Republican party has to bestow, but it was generally understood some months ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election. That being so it was thought peculiarly fitting that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be one who would specially represent and embody the doctrine of reciprocity, and hence Mr. Reid was chosen.

The Money Plank.

There is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the Republican platform. It says what it means and means what it says in the declaration that the "Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal." The Republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coinage of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

A Convincing Argument.

Johnnie is imbibing politics from his Democratic father, but he may be all right yet. The other day he asked:

"Say, pop, ain't the Democratic party mighty old?"

"Yes, my son," replied the father, proudly; "older than any other."

"How old is it?"

"Run's clear back to the flood or thereabouts."

"Well, Noah wasn't a Democrat," dissented the youngster.

"How do you know he wasn't?"

"Because he lived on water for forty days and nights." And the argument was so convincing that the father sent Johnnie to bed.

Two Convention Echoes.

"Our honor is pledged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this question is settled in the right. It is not the negro alone who is disfranchised, it is every American." [Applause.—Fassett.

"There is a nobler future even than bringing prosperity to a country before the Republican party. [Applause.] And that future is to give every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [Cheers.] Wealth and prosperity are noble but human liberty is magnificent."—T. B. Reed.

A Great Danger.

During the four years he was in office Cleveland was handicapped by a Republican Senate. He was unable to procure the repeal of a single Republican law or the enactment of a solitary Democratic measure. With his hands so well tied, it was not possible for him to inflict on the country such injury as would certainly follow the election of a Democratic candidate this year. The situation now is such that the Democratic candidate, if elected next November, will carry both branches of Congress with him, and the country must then learn what Democratic rule is in all that the name implies.

Blaine Urges Harmony.

BOSTON, June 10.—Mr. Blaine would not consent to be interviewed, but before he left the city gave this communication to representatives of the Boston Journal:

"The resolution, energy, and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Democratic Methods.

Democrat to Voter.—What is your vote worth?

Voter (indignantly)—What do you mean?

Democrat—What will you take for it?

Voter—Oh! I see what you want. Well, I guess I'll take the Republican ticket for it. Good day.

A Good Name.

Democrat—What's the name of your horse?

Rider—Ben Harrison.

Democrat—Great Scott! What did you call him that for?

Rider—Because he is sound in wind, limb, and bottom, and can run like the d——.

ALWAYS A TOUGH LOT.

This Is a Drummer's Opinion of the Inveterate Cigarette Smoker.

"I have always noticed," remarked a drummer at the Schlosser to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "that an inveterate cigarette smoker is a very tough individual. Whether young or old, my observation has been the same. I am not speaking of your dude who puffs a cigarette occasionally. Such fellows have no character and wouldn't harm a baby but you have often seen the boys I mean. They are the bloods of the town, as wild as Mexican mustangs on a prairie. They take very kindly to the cigarette, and the more they smoke the tougher they become.

"The old cigarette smoker, as a rule, is a crafty, collected chap. He stands around in public places, with a sallow complexion due to the nicotine in his body, and cooly smokes the morsel of tobacco and white paper. Generally he is a gambler, and a slick one in handling the cards. I don't know what connection exists between cigarettes and toughness, but the fellows of this class like to smoke them. They certainly don't quiet the nerves, for used excessively they will soon wreck any constitution. The wild boys don't live very long, and I have seen a number of them after death. Their bodies had turned black; indeed, they had been smoked like ham before they died."

The Judge and The Wizard.

While riding in a street car the other day in Los Angeles a passenger missed his watch, and on turning to his neighbor to ask the time of the day he also missed his, to the great surprise of all; but to cap the climax all in the car missed their watches, and one old gentleman, jumping up exclaimed in an excited manner, pointing to Prof. Herrmann, the king wizard, "There is the thief!" A policeman appearing on the scene about that time placed the world renowned magician under arrest; but to cut the matter short, after being searched without avail, he —Herrmann, pointed to the officer and said: "Now search him." Much to that individual's surprise, on being searched nine watches were found on his person. Next morning the presiding judge fined Herrmann $50 for his little joke, and advised him to perform his remarkable feats of legerdemain on the stage only hereafter.



Ward off disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes *pure* blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it *cures*. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, it's a certain remedy.

Nothing else is "just as good." Anything "just as good" could be sold just as this is. It's the only blood-purifier that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured costs $500. Not to *you*, but to the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you the money, if you have an incurable case.

They don't believe that you have one.

LOVE ON THE STAGE.

It Is By No Means So Pleasant as It Looks.

"When a scene calls for love making," she said, "It is always the man who is the interesting figure. The leading lady turns her face to the audience and looks entranced and joyous and all that, and works up to "Take me, I am am yours,' and then he takes her, and all the girls in the front say, 'Oh, isn't that lovely!' But it isn't so delightful for us. There is as much art in being taken as there is in taking; just the same chance there is of knocking noses over a kiss, and you are never sure which way these impassioned, just-too-elegant stage overs are coming at you. It may be exhilarating to the matinee girl to witness a whirlwind rush across the stage and a real-in-earnest, don't-you you-know, embrace. But he is very likely to step on your toe, and that hurts, besides spoiling your slippers.

"While the lovely leading man is supposed to be rapturously kissing you, he is very likely huskily informing you that his suspender has given way, and that he has to cut the scene or, may be, he is roaring a whisper in your ear to the effect that if you wear a corsage bouquet in that act again he'll leave the company. It is hard on a man to have to embrace a girl when he knows a hatpin is going to skewer his lungs together. If you happen to be small the leading man's studs catch in your bangs or scratch your chin. If you are tall the powder comes off your nose on his shoulder. I don't know which is the madder, the woman who looses the powder off her nose or the man who gets it on his coat.

"Sometimes it is you who have to make the rush. That is awful! You are almost sure to catch your foot in the ruffling of your dress and precipitate yourself into a man's diaphragm so he can't speak a word. A leading man hates that. I remember seeing a woman play Lydia Languish once with a very celebrated stage lover. You know the rush Lydia makes into Captain Absolute's arms in the third act? This Captain Absolute sat back into a Chinese urn used as a piece of stage furniture, and they had to ring down the curtain. Cicily Homespun in Heir-at-Law' run's into her lover's arm that same way.

"It upsets one so to have the leading man tell you just where to land. You are sure to land somewhere else on him, and he does not like it. Your nice, calm, slow, indifferent lovers, that girls from the orchestra find so fascinating, are dreadfully hard to play with. They have a way of building you around in a matter-of-fact style that makes you feel as if you were being sort of trundled; besides, you feel so awkward. You would never let a man make love to you that way off the stage, but of course if the leading man makes love best that way that is the way he has got to do it, and it makes no difference about you. Your nice, methodical actor, who puts some life and spirit in his work, but who, for all that, rehearses what he is going to do and then does what he rehearses, is the lover the easiest to play with, whether or no he looks the best from the front." —Pittsburg Post.

A RELIABLE SUPERSTITION.

The Fatal Number Thirteen Is Solemnly Discussed and Fixed.

Several men were talking of superstitions so common among all classes of people. As a matter of course, one of the things touched upon was the supposedly fatal number thirteen. An old colored man who happened to be within hearing distance felt moved to remark:

"I want's to tell you gem'men not to make fun o' dat dar thirteen bus'ness. I ain't superfishus, but I tell you don't you eat at no table whar dar's thirteen. I done do dat, and I hope to die if pretty near ever one of dem ain't dead and buried."

His hearers expressed surprise at his remarkable statement and asked for particulars.

"Well, some of dem got killed and one thing an' another, and some jest nachelly died. But dey is pretty near all gone to-day."

"How long ago did this thirteen attable incident occur?"

"Now, lemme see. Been about thirty year since the war, ain't it? Well, I specs it must a happened fifteen or twenty years before the war broke out. But it makes me feel about as oneasy as though it was only yisterday. I specs I'll be the next most any day."Chicago Times.

Cowed by a Broker.

An amusing story is told of the marquis de Mores, who recently was successful principal in another duel—it is difficult to say how many he has fought. The narrator of the story was dining at the Maison Doree with a stockbroker, well-to-do fellow, who cuts a very presentable figure in Parisian life. While the couple were engaged with their fish, the marquis de Mores entered, and favored the stockbroker with a most affable bow, to which the man of money responded with an almost contemptuous nod. "How is it," asked his companion, in amazement, "that you dare affront such a man—the most inveterate fire-eater in Paris?" "Ah, mon ami," replied the broker placidly, "six months ago I should not have ventured to do it, but now it is different. If the marquis were to challenge me he knows that I should post him on the bourse for the sum he owes me. I am quite safe until he pays me, which will be, I hope—never. C'est tout!"—London Figaro.

The Romance of a Locket.

In an interesting volume recently printed for private circulation, called "Recollections of Octogenarian," Mr. Carrick tells the following curious anecdote:—"Lady Hester Stanhope had a warm friendship for my uncle (Sir John Moore). She sent me a sword and a dram when I was four years old, with a note saying 'When you are a man come to me and I will give you a real sword for your dear uncle's sake.' The physician's who travelled with her in the East recorded that she said to him she had never known but three really great men. They were her uncle, William Pitt: her brother James Stanhope; and Sir John Moore. The last two were both killed in the Battle of Corunna. She got a lock of the hair of each, and set them in a gold locket, with the coat-of-arms and the name of each respectively. In 1814 Lady Hester determined to live permanently in Syria, and sent for her possessions —this locket being among them. The ship containing her valuables sailed and was heard of at Cyprus; soon after one of those Mediterranean squalls came on, and nothing more was ever heard of ship, crew, or cargo. Thirty years elapsed. Lady Hester had long been dead, when a letter came to the Admiralty from the Consul at Jaffa saying that an Arab had picked up on the beach a gold ornament with Frank characters. . . This was the long-lost locket; and Lord Stanhope kindly giving up his claim to it, it became Sir Graham Moore's, and is now in my possession."

Flustered.

Every man to his trade! Many an old soldier, who has faced the cannon's mouth without flinching, would find himself fairly "frightened out of his wits" if he were called upon to face an audience.

A Northern general, famous as a fighter, was at a regimental reunion sometime ago, says the New York Recorder, and was expected to propose a toast to the regiment. He made a rambling but highly eulogistic speech, and concluded by saying:

"Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty sixth New York, the last to reach the field, and the first to leave it."

He sat down amid shouts of laughter, and then, seeing that he had made some mistake, he undertook to rectify it.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you must forgive my slip of the tongue. The toast I wished to propose was: Here's to the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York equal to none.'"

There was another burst of laughter, and the general rose for the third time, but his words were lost in the general merriment, and the toast was honored as he had already proposed it.

No Comparison.

"Wadsleigh, you look down-hearted."

"I am—I played the devil yesterday."

"Lucky dog! Cheer up—I played the races."

Citizens of Ashland and Ashland county have formed a project to erect a $125,000 exposition building in Ashland, to be known as the "Palladium of the New Wisconsin."

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Four Indians are killed by a cyclone at Fort Yates.

WEBSTERS DICTIONARIES.—G. & C. Merriam Co. having won their suit against the Texas Siftings Co. New York, for offering a 40 years old reprint of the edition of Webster's Unabridged as premium for subscribers for their paper, are devoting, their attention to several other suits of a like nature now in the courts.—The Topeka Capital Co. of Topeka, Kansas, being one of the latest. They claim they are compelled to do this in justice alike to the public and to themselves and have therefore given directions to their attorney to prosecute in every case where a publisher makes use of misleading announcements.

The general store of N. W. Brist, of Milliston, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,300.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

The warehouse of the Coates Tank line Yankton was destroyed by fire. The loss $2,000; no insurance.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Valentine Berh, employed at the La Grange mill, Red Wing, caught his hand in some cog wheels, losing three fingers.

Before You Take a Pacific Slope

For the far west; before you go aboard your steamer, Pullman palace train or emigrant car, see to it that among your outfit is an adequate supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicinal safeguard specially suited to the wants of tourists, travelers, emigrants and summer sojourners. Cures nausea, dyspepsia, languor, heartburn, malaria, rheumatism, &c.

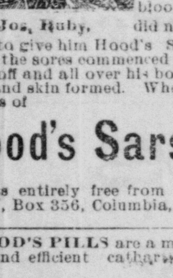
Sylvester Bell, a wealthy St. Paul bachelor, is found dead in bed. He was poisoned, and is thought to have been murdered.

For Liver Complaints take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The Stillwater school board settles the parochial school question by deciding not to lease church property for public school purposes.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of



Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

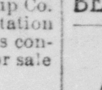


To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SSSSSSSSS
Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy For All
Blood and Skin Diseases
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.
Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
SSSSSSSSS

TAKE
Tutt's Tiny Pills
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.



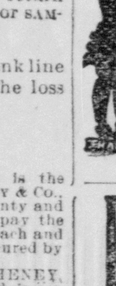
FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 195, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O.W.F.SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

CURES CATARRH
LONDON BALM
LONDON BALM CO. NEW YORK
CURES CATARRH HAY FEVER
PRICE 50 CTS.
SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To sell our immense stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., for fall delivery. Largest Nursery in the West. 1200 acres. Established in 1868. Highest commission and salaries. Experience not necessary. pay weekly. Apply at once for terms.
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

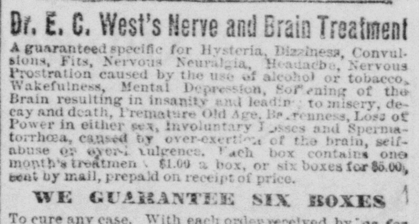
NERVOUS MEN!
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation in person or by letter. Address Wm. H. Parker, M. D., or the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Prospectus and descriptive Pamphlet, closely sealed, free to all. Send now.



LEWIS' 98 % LYE
Powdered and Perfumed
(PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.
LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.
Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Health Restored!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment
A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.
THE GENUINE IN YELLOW WRAPPERS ONLY.

When You Think of It.

Mamma—"Mamie was telling me a queer thing just before she went to bed. She said that yesterday to-day was to-morrow. Did you ever think of it?"

Papa—"Yes; and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday. How does that strike you?"

A PRISONER escaped from Sing Sing recently in order that he might take his best girl to a picnic.

'WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE
SAPOLIO
ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

The New Railroad is Assured

ANDERSON

The Photographer, is Here.

Having purchased the photograph gallery and fixtures of J. B. Robinson at the corner of 6th and Laurel streets we desire to inform the public that nothing but

First-Class Work

will be turned out. The gallery has been entirely remodeled. We solicit a share of public patronage.

Best Cabinets $3.00 Per Dozen.

All Styles of Tintypes Taken.

☞ The attention of Scandinavians is called to the fact that the Norwegian and Swedish languages are spoken.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

E. A. STROUD, I. KATZ.

STROUD & KATZ,

Dealers in

STOVES and TINWARE,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.

New Store just opened at McColl's old stand on Seventh street. New stock, Low Prices and Fair Dealing. GREAT BARGAINS in COOKING STOVES. Call and see us.

Money at 10 per Cent. Sraight

TO Loan on Real Estate.

WE CHARGE NO BONUS OR COMMISSION.

☞ *Also Loan on Chattel Security on Favorable Terms.* ☜

A. L. HOFFMAN.

Cor. Fifth and Front Streets, Brainerd

City and County Orders Bought.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

DEALER IN PURE DRUGS!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cough Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. **36 Front St**

LARSON & WALTERS,

——DEALERS IN——

Anthracite & Biuminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job-printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Corner of Eighth and Norwood Streets.

Rev. W. H. Ware, Pastor.

Announcements for Sunday, July 10.

SUBJECTS:—

MORNING—"Spiritual Growth."

EVENING—"Young Men Are Strong."

Hours of worship, 10:45 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sunday school, 12 M.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:45.

The public generally, and visitors to our city, are most cordially invited to all our services, and we will be happy to greet you.

Ushers at the door.

Local News Notes.

Judge Douglas, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week.

Buy the Stribley shoe for ladies at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

Next Monday the county commissioners will hold their annual meeting.

Mrs. J. A. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from a sister who lives in Pennsylvania.

Hon. H. C. Kendall, next congressman from this district, was in the city on Monday.

Parties desiring ice cream can find an excellent quality at Mrs. Dressen's parlors on 7th street.

Mrs. Thomas Watts returned on Tuesday evening from an extended visit with friends in Hamline.

Rev. H. F. Phelps has moved his family to St. Paul, where he expects to make his home in the future.

W. H. Topping has gone to the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain about a month.

George Keough has secured a lease of the Central hotel property on Sixth street and has already taken possession.

Mrs. Sarah L. Sleeper returned yesterday from a short visit with her daugter, Mrs. J. L. Smith, in Minneapolis.

M. K. Swartz was exhibiting a strawberry this morning of his own raising which measured six inches in circumference.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kaley and Miss Maud Gleason, of Hamline, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland on the Fourth.

A large New Foundland dog belonging to Mrs. Mulrine bit a 10-year old son of A. Olson, the tailer, on Wednesday afternoon.

License to marry has been issued the past week to Oscar Salo and Selma Katrina Yervo, and Wm. E. Horn and Emma Burnett, all of Cass county.

Dr. F. E. Daigneau, of St. Paul, has decided to locate in this city and has rented the residence at No. 79 Fourth street north, and will remove his family here immediately.

Patrick Powers, aged 35 years, a section boss on the Montana division of the N. P., died at the Sanitarium in this city on Wednesday of pneumonia, and was buried this afternoon.

A trained bear was on exhibition in the city last evening and the animal was controlled with all the skill shown by the celebrated bear wrestlers of Brainerd.—Little Falls Transcript.

"The Untamed Tongue" will be the theme of the morning service at the Congregational church next Sunday. The second service will be "An evening with William Cowper, and his hymns."

Mr. M. B. Stearns and Myrta Adams were united in marriage last Tuesday afternoon at the M. E. parsonage by the Rev. Wm. Wright, both of the contracting parties being residents of this city.

Jas. McCabe and L. W. Chase were arrested on Tuesday on a complaint sworn out by Chief Brockway charged with keeping their saloons open on Sunday. They were bound over to the district court in the sum of $200.

Sam Thompson, teamster for Larson & Walters, yesterday purchased a residence in southeast Brainerd of Nick Hanson, of Faribault. It is rumored that Mr. Thompson is acting on the principle of securing the cage before the bird.

J. J. Hickey, superintendent of motive power of the Northern Pacific, has had the misfortune to lose another child, this being the third since his short residence of less than a year in St. Paul. Quite a number of shop men from this city were in attendance at the funeral on Tuesday.

The old summer resort on Gull lake formerly owned by Reuben Gray has been purchased by a Mr. Chambers, who is now thoroughly repairing and refitting the house and grounds, and will open it about August 1st for the benefit of the general public. This is one of the most attractive spots in Minnesota for a summer resort, and we have no doubt but that it will be liberally patronized.

Manager Alexander is to be congratulated in getting so many excellent attractions booked for the opera house during the coming season. Besides the "Gossoon" and Brown Theatre Co., which are noticed elsewhere in this issued, he has secured the following attractions: "The Stowaways," "The Hustlers" and "The Ensign," all plays of great merit, to be produced by superior companies. Lovers of the dramatic art in this city should show their appreciation of Manager Alexander's efforts by liberal patronage.

Mrs. J. E. Goodman has gone to Alexandria for a short visit with friends in that city.

Mrs. J. N. Nevers on Saturday returned from a two months' visit with relatives on the Pacific coast.

C. C. Philipps, an able assistant of Hon. H. C. Kendall in his canvass for the congressional nomination, was in the city on Tuesday.

News has been received in this city that a fine baby boy has appeared to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hartley at Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Bessie Treglawney, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks past, has returned to her home in Alexandria.

Sheriff Spalding has appointed J W. Slipp as his deputy in place of D. M. Gunn, who has resigned to go into the hotel business at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. E. G. Morser, for two years past one of the most successful and popular teacher in our public schools, has gone to Rockford, Ill., where she expects to reside in the future.

Union religious services will be held in the park next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by a pastor of one of the churches. The public cordially invited. Bring Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

D. M. Gunn and R. J. Hartley, of this city, have bought the Hotel Pokegama, at Grand Rapids, and will leave for that little burg in the woods in a few days. They are very pleasant and popular gentlemen, and we have no doubt they will conduct a model hotel.

J. M. Quinn and Mike Cullen will open a new saloon in the new Dressen block now being built on Sixth street. Magnificent new saloon fixtures have been purchased below the past week, it being the intention of the proprietors to make it the finest place of its kind north of St. Paul and Minneapolis. They will open about July 15th.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday in the case of Alexander McDonald, tried before Judge Nelson, of the United States district court, for illegally selling liquor to Indians. McDonald is from Brainerd. Assistant United States District Attorney Edgerton made a motion to defer sentence until the next term of court. McDonald was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, and will be sentenced at Minneapolis on Sept. 6.—St. Paul Daily News.

Line of the New Road.

Work on the new mill and railroad is being rushed, and a glance at the improvements at Rice lake gives one an indication of the magnitude of the improvements. Excavating for the foundation of the mill is entirely completed and a solid granite foundation is being put in as rapidly as good workmanship will permit and framing has been commenced. The line of the new railroad has been definitely located to within a short distance of Gull lake. The road, after crossing the river, runs almost due north around the north end of Long lake, thence northwesterly around the upper end of Hubert lake, thence almost directly west until the thoroughfare between upper and lower Gull lake is crossed, thence in a northwesterly direction, striking the old road about ten miles above the landing on Gilpatrick lake. The road will be standard gauge, and will be laid with sixty-pound steel rails and built in every way in the most substantial manner possible. The The work of clearing the right of way is being accomplished almost as fast as the engineers make the final survey. The old road will be changed to a a standard gauge while the new road is being built.

Settled With the Salvationists.

The trouble between the Salvation army and the city authorities has been amicably adjusted by a promise on the part of the officers of the army to hereafter comply with all the ordinances of the city. The trial of the officers who were arrested was set for last Tuesday, and when the case was reached on the docket Mr. Mantor, acting for City Attorney McClenahan, arose and made a statement to the effect that an agreement had been reached whereby the case against the officers should be dismissed, the officers agreeing to make no more trouble in the future. This was certainly the wise thing for the Salvationists to do and shows that the officers had no desire to persecute, but simply to enforce the law and the ordinances. It is to be hoped for the good of the army that there will be no more trouble in the future.

A Painful Accident.

On the morning of the Fourth Engineer Ed H. Simmons was the victim of a most painful and distressing accident. About 10 o'clock Mr. Simmons lighted up a large cannon firecracker, which exploded before he could throw it to the ground, the force of the explosion blowing off two of his fingers and badly mutilating his right hand besides badly burning the right side of his face and injuring his right eye. A special was made up and Mr. Simmons was brought to the Sanitarium in this city almost immediately, where his wounds were dressed, and he is now doing nicely. His eyesight will not be permanently injured, but he loses three fingers and the thumb of his right hand. Mr. Simmons has many friends in this city who deeply regret the misfortune that has befallen him.

Summer Training Schools.

A summer training school for teachers of Crow Wing, Morrison and Benton counties will be held at Little Falls beginning Wednesday, July 27th, 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue until August 23d. This will be an excellent opportunity for Crow Wing county teachers to prepare for their work. No tuition will be charged.

J. A. WILSON,
Supt. Schools Crow Wing County.

Buy the Bailey & Usher shoe for children at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DROWNED.

Two Brainerd People Meet Death in This Manner During the Past Week.

On Sunday afternoon Herbert Floyd, an 18-year old son of S. A. Floyd, who lives near the Mahlum House in East Brainerd, was drowned at Rice Lake. It seems that the young man was in bathing alone while a party of young boys were on the shore. He played about in the water for some time, when he was seized with cramps and being unable to help himself was drowned. One young fellow made an attempt to reach him but was unsuccessful. His body was recovered after some searching in 13 feet of water. The coroner was called and viewed the remains but deemed an inquest unnecessary. His remains were interred on Wednesday, Rev. Wm. Wright, of the First Methodist church, conducting the ceremony.

The second case of drowning occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Rice lake, and the unfortunate victim was John Johnson, who lives at 110 Ninth street north. Mr. Johnson was a man about 35 years of age, and had gone to Rice lake that afternoon in company with his son-in-law, Dunc McDonald to view a piece of land, which he had taken the contract to clear of timber. After viewing the land Mr. Johnson and McDonald decided to go to the point on the lake where the mill is being built and instead of walking around Mr. Johnson got on to a log and said he would ride across, a much shorter distance. This he did against the protests of his companion. He had gone but a short distance from shore when the log turned and threw him into the lake and he was drowned. His body was found in about 12 feet of water. He leaves an aged wife and several children, all of whom, with the exception of two, are married, to mourn his loss. The funeral services were conducted at his residence at 10 o'clock this morning. The families of both these unfortunate victims have the sympathy of the entire community.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening all aldermen being present except Aldermen Johnson and Titze.

Reports of the Municipal court, chief of police and superintendent of electric lights for the month of June, were read and approved and ordered placed on file.

Alderman Slipp, from the first ward, handed in his resignation, he having moved out of the ward, which was accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

City pay roll	$634 13
Street pay roll	371 13
Electric light pay roll	220 83
Brainerd Water company	750 00
John Shupe	13 50
William Dresskell	2 66
Mr. Holmes	3 25
John McNaughton	4 33
Wm. Burron	49 00
Standard Oil Co.,	8 43
R. K. Whiteley	2 00
H. M. Phillips	75
H. M. Phillips	25
D. A. Stoops	75
M. K. Swartz	9 30
C. B. White	50 00
C. B. White	175 00
Slipp Bros	45 58
S. W. Gray & Co	16 50
N. W. Thompson-Houston	35 25

Bill of Wm. Dresskell for $175 was referred to fire committee.

Report of finance committee on bill of C. H. Martin for $10, was accepted and ordered paid.

On motion the bill of John Martin for $25, for member board of health, was allowed.

Report of the street committee in regard to the damage suit to be brought by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson against the city of Brainerd, was read and placed on file.

On motion the committee on health, sewerage, etc., was instructed to advertise for bids to clear up dumping ground, work to be done to satisfaction of the board of health.

Moved and carried that the resolution for extension of water mains on Pine street be adopted.

Ordinance No. 100, pertaining to street railway franchise, was then read and put upon its final passage and carried, Aldermen Williamson, Towers, McMurtry, Bain and Ferris voting aye, and Aldermen Lagerquist and Fogelstrom voting no.

Petition of A. G. Gallup and Fred. Luken to erect frame building in fire limits, was referred to fire committee.

The matter of electing alderman from first ward was laid over until next meeting.

On motion the applications and bonds for liquor licenses for the following gentlemen were approved and granted, viz: L. W. Chase, Jerome Kelleher, Geo. Keough, Geo. E. Gardner, Bill Nash, Parsons & Swanson, Peterson & Co., John S. Frey, J. A. Murray and J. H. Kellehan.

Applications of C. E. Gray and S. Wilson for liquor license were granted as soon as bond was in proper shape to satisfaction of county attorney.

Application and bond of Wallace & Jamieson was read and referred to police committee.

Council adjourned.

Railroad Changes.

Supt. R. C. Wescott left for St. Paul Sunday night. He expects to take his former position at Staples temporarily, but will be transferred to a more important post soon, either in St. Paul or Minneapolis. His family will remain in Fergus for the present at least.

A. J. Sovereign, who was recently re-appointed assistant superintendent of the N. P. branch, arrived in the city Saturday to begin work. His family will return from West Superior when they have secured a suitable house. Mr. Sovereign was glad to get back to Fergus, and Fergus is glad to have him come back.—Fergus Falls Journal.

Mrs. Dressen's ice cream parlors on 7th street are now open.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Glorious Fourth.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated in this city in the usual way, some of our citizens going to the lakes, others staying in town and filling up, and the small boy made the day hideous with fire crackers, and other explosives. There was no organized attempt at celebrating, each individual following his own sweet will in regard to the matter.

The dinner and supper by the ladies of St. Francis' church, at the rink was a great success, both socially and financially, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely. Strawberries and ice cream were also served during the afternoon and evening.

The social of the Presbyterian ladies during the evening at the Y. M. C. A. room was a splendid success. A large number of persons partook of the refreshments of ice cream, lemonade, strawberries and seemed to enjoy themselves though the parlors were greatly thronged the entire evening.

The fireworks display, furnished by generous citizens, on the the N. P. grounds opposite, kindly loaned by Mr. McKay, station master, was magnificent. Many exhibition pieces of special beauty, screaming and far reaching rockets, large and beautiful Roman and other candles, mines, bombs, rosettes, electric tubes, together with two balloons, one very large sized with fireworks attachment, sailing gracefully to a great height with a fine display made a splendid entertainment closing in a very fitting manner a day of happiness and good order spent in our city.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church wish to earnestly thank all theirkind friends and patrons for contributing in somany ways to the success of their sociable.

Deerwood News.

Fine weather has favored the people of our vicinity this week.

The work of putting new pipes in the ground between the pump house and water tank was finished last week.

Nearly all the Deerwood people celebrated "the glorious Fourth" by having a picnic at Portage lake.

A Norwegian student of divinity by name of Danielson was here last Sunday and preached to the Scandinavian Lutheran congregation.

A party of Duluth folks spent the Fourth of July here at fishing in Serpent lake.

FARMER BOY.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried. D. W. McVEA.

A MATCHLESS PRODUCTION.

Carroll Johnson's "The Gossoon," A Scenic Marvel.

The scenery of Carroll Johnson's romantic Irish play, "The Gossoon," which appears here Wednesday, July 20th, is declared by the critics to far outrival anything of its kind ever attempted in the Irish drama. It is a matchless scenic masterpiece. Its mounting is said to be magnificent.

The first act shows the lakes of Killarney in summer time, with the silvery water flashing in the sunlight, the roses in bloom, and the purple mists encircling the green hills like a large fairy crown. The same scene in mid-winter is shown in the third act. The white mantle of silence envelops the country, and the sunset effects are beautiful. Killarney by moonlight is another beautiful scene, with the silver stars twinkling overhead and the aroma of the sleeping flowers seems to fill the atmosphere of the theatre.

The second act is a marvel of scenic beauty. On the stage is represented an exact fac-simile of the world-famous Ross Castle at Killarney, with its ruined turrets, portals, arches and cornices. The ivy and the the moss fondly cling to it as does the memories of its long departed glory. The scene is a moonlit one, and the soft flood of silver light makes visible the lakes in the distant background, and the cascade of real water tumbling over the cliffs and gently gliding away under the old ruined bridge. The scene is a beautiful one, and it has that delightful and dreamy haze of enchantment that always characterizes romantic surroundings.

The unroofing of the cabin in act three is said to be one of the most soul-stirring effects ever presented on the stage.

To Painters and Paper Hangers.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
BRAINERD, July 9, 1892.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of Education for the painting of the Lowell schools, and papering or kalsomining and painting of the Washington and Horace Mann schools. Full instructions will be given to those contemplating bidding on the work by Messrs. Titze and Winter, and the schools can be examined at any time.

The bids will be opened on Friday evening, July 15, 1892, at 8 p. m., in the secretary's office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

Items of Interest.

Large line of clothing at Cale's.

Trunks and grips at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

L. J. Cale wishes to see all his old friends at his new stand.

New line of furniture at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

McGinn & Bailey carry a nice fresh line of staple groceries.

A new stock of fresh candies just received at McGinn & Bailey's.

Hardware, stoves and crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Fresh lettuce, onions and radishes at McGinn & Bailey's.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

It will pay you to walk through D. M. Clark & Co.'s mammoth new store.

1,000 men, women and children wanted to try on SHOES at L. J. Cale's.

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for Heath & Milligan paints. Best in the world.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

See D. M. Clark & Co.'s new stock of Wall Paper before you select your spring house decorations. A nice line just received.

Our line of boy's shoes were never so complete nor prices so low as now. Custom work and repairing done neatly and promptly at the "Big 9." R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Bring your children to the "Big 9" and have them fitted with a pair of the "Merriam Shoes," they are the best child's shoe made. R. F. Walters, Sixth street.

The "Big 9" is showing a splendid stock of boots, shoes, slippers and ties for this season. Our black tennis shoes are nobby. Call and see them. R. F. Walters, Sixth street

Mrs. H. Theviet has just received her new stock of spring millinery and it comprises some of the finest and latest patterns of imported bonnets and hats. The ladies of Brainerd are requested to call and look the stock over before purchasing elsewhere, as her prices are equally as low as the lowest.

Look for wall paper prices in Chas. M. Patek's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Opera House!

NEXT ATTRACTION,

Wednesday, July 20.

The Representative Irish Comedian

Carrol Johnson,

In his great Comedy drama

"THE GOSSOON."

The Event of the Season.

LOST—A crescent scarf pin set with pearl and small diamonds. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

Notice.

All orders on the general county fund of Crow Wing county, registered on or before April 8th, 1892, will be paid on presentation and interest will cease after June 27th, 1892. Also all Cass county orders registered on or before May 14th, 1892. Interest to cease on above date.

JOHN T. FRATER,
County Treasurer.

BRAINERD, June 23, 1892.

Bids for Hay.

Tenders will be received for one hundred tons of good wild hay delivered on sec. 3, town 134. For further particulars apply to

F. S. PARKER,
N. P. Foundry, Brainerd. 33-4t

A Good Investment.

Forty acres of good farm land for sale cheap, near the location of the new mills. E½ of SW¼, Sec. 22, T. 45, Range 30.

J. R. SMITH, Agent,
Sleeper Block.

Buy your shoes and clothing at J. F. McGINNIS & Co.'s.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Look--Look!

MACKILL AND CHICAGO CHIEF,

THE TWO PURE BRED IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions

Will make the season at the barn on

ON THIRD STREET NEAR N. P. TRACK.

The farmers of Crow Wing and adjoining counties should appreciate the fact that it is not economy to use inferior Stallions in breeding horses. The above Stallions are fine animals, perfect in all particulars, and an inspection will prove that it is economy to get the best. For particulars call on any member of the

Crow Wing County Clydesdale Association,

Or see J. E. Hammond at the Barn.

Brainerd, Minn.

We Meet All Competition.

——THE NEW FIRM OF——

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

——CALL AT——

C. D. Johnson's Drug Store,

EAST FRONT STREET,

And get a key to Health.

Try our new Perfumes.

Try our Semper Idem Cream for chapped hands & face.

Try our Soda Water.

Call and See Us.

C. D. JOHNSON, Druggist.

——SEE——

SUNBERG'S

Elegant Line of Silverware

We have some of the finest goods in the market especially adapted to the Trade. We can guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious as our line is complete.

Mrs. F. C. SUNDBERG.

J. C. CONGDON.

WALL PAPER!

AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

PLASTICO.



PLASTICO.

House and Carriage Painting.

Glass, Wood, and Enamelled Letters. Canvas Signs, Black-Board Slating a Specialty

One Door East of the Arlington. - Brainerd, Minn.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG.

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty